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Guide to Selected National Environmental Statistics in the U.S. Government

(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC

Prepared for:

Environmental Monitoring Systems Lab., Las Vegas, NV

Apr 92

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Abstract: The Guide is a reference to national-level, time-series environmental statistics that are compiled and distributed by the U.S. government on a regular basis. It is a guide to statistical programs and the primary and secondary summary statistics they generate, not a guide to raw data or databases. The Guide includes references to statistical programs that characterize and/or monitor the state of the natural environment, those that study underlying and proximate pressures on the environment, and those that assess societal impacts on the environment and environmentally-mediated impacts on society. These include: statistical programs on environmental quality such as ambient air and water quality and on natural resources such as water resources and land use; statistical programs on environmental pressures such as energy, mining, agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, and other human activities that have direct impacts on the environment; and statistical programs on human and institutional responses to environmental problems such as activities and expenditures to prevent or control pollution, establish parks and protected areas, protect critical ecosystems, fight forest fires, and manage fisheries.

United States
Environmental Protection
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A Guide To Selected National Environmental Statistics In The U. S. Government

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A Guide to Selected National Environmental Statistics In The U.S. Government

April 1992

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation
Center for Environmental Statistics Development Staff

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FOREWORD

I am pleased to make publicly available the Guide to Selected National Environmental Statistics in the U.S. Government. This Guide contains information on selected sources of environmental statistics from U.S. government agencies. It is one of the first major outputs developed by EPA's new Center for Environmental Statistics in the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation. This information improves our ability to focus resources on priority problems and promising solutions.

Increasingly, statistically valid information is an essential component of risk-based, scientifically-sound environmental policy. Data on environmental problems cannot contribute to good policy if it is scattered across many agencies, if its quality is uncertain, or if it is difficult to access. This Guide is intended to help overcome these problems. It lists and describes environmental data sources from twenty-three offices in six Federal departments and the Environmental Protection Agency. The range is impressive, from data on the health of forests to surveys of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Particularly innovative is the computerized version of the Guide, which allows users to view excerpts of the actual data in the various collections.

This Guide is an important step forward in cooperative efforts to address highly varied environmental responsibilities and legal mandates.

My thanks to the managers and staff of the many agencies who worked closely with EPA to complete this important contribution to our base of environmental knowledge.

William K. Reilly

William K. Reilly, Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
April 1992

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TABLE OF CONTENTS
Statistical Programs

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS iii
FOREWORD v
TABLE OF CONTENTS vii
INTRODUCTION xi

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Economic Research Service

Major Uses of Land in the United States 1

Soil Conservation Service

National Resources Inventory 3

U.S. Forest Service

Forest Insect and Disease Conditions in the United States 5
Forest Inventory and Analysis 6
Forest Service Range Management Information System 8
Land Areas of the National Forest System 9
Recreation Information Management System 10
Tree Planting in the United States 11
Wildland Fire Statistics 12

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey 13
Annual Surveys of Government Finances and Government Employment 14
Decennial Census of Population 16
National and Subnational Population Estimates and National and State Population Projections 18
Survey of Pollution Abatement Costs and Expenditures 20

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Classified Shellfishing Waters 21
Fisheries Statistics Program 22
Living Marine Resources 23
National Climatic Data Center 25
National Coastal Pollutant Discharge Inventory Program 27
National Status and Trends Program 29

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Argonne National Laboratory

Month and State Current Emissions Trends 31

Energy Information Administration

National Energy Information Center 32

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center 33
Integrated Data Base Program 35

Preceding page blank

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Center for Health Statistics

Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys ... 36

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

Public Lands Statistics ... 38
Range Site Inventory ... 39
Timber Sale Information System ... 40

Bureau of Mines

Minerals Information Program ... 41

National Park Service

Master Deed Listing ... 43
National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Monitoring Network ... 44
National Park Service Visibility Monitoring Network ... 45
National Recreational Trails, Long-Distance Trail Management, and National Trail Inventory and Plan . 46
National Wild and Scenic Rivers System ... 48
Public Use Analysis and Reporting Program ... 49

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Contaminant Biomonitoring Program ... 50
National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation ... 52
National Wetlands Inventory ... 54
North American Breeding Bird Survey ... 56
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Lands ... 57
Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey ... 58

U.S. Geological Survey

National Hydrologic Benchmark Network Program ... 59
National Land Use and Land Cover Mapping Program ... 61
National Stream Quality Accounting Network ... 62
National Trends Network ... 64
National Water Conditions Reporting System ... 66
National Water Use Information Program ... 67
Water Resources Assessment Program ... 69

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

Highway Statistics ... 70

Research and Special Programs Administration

National Transportation Statistics ... 72

U.S. Coast Guard

Marine Pollution Retrieval System ... 73

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards

National Air Pollution Control Program ... 74

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (Continued)

Office of Ecological Processes and Effects Research

Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program, Long-Term Monitoring Project 75
National Surface Water Survey 76

Office of Emergency and Remedial Response

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System 78

Office of Radiation Programs

Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System 79

Office of Solid Waste

Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste Surveys 80

Office of Toxic Substances

Toxics Release Inventory 82

INDEX OF KEY WORDS 83

INDEX OF DATA PROGRAMS 85

INTRODUCTION

At a time when management of natural resources and protection of environmental quality is high on the national agenda, access to relevant environmental statistics is essential. Many of today's environmental policy initiatives and priorities are data driven; they reflect underlying facts and information on the environment. This document -- the Guide to Selected Environmental Statistics in the U.S. Government (Guide) -- responds to the need to help analysts, decision makers, researchers, students, and others obtain policy-relevant environmental statistics and publications and locate experts who are knowledgeable about the data.

The Guide is a reference to national-level, time-series environmental statistics that are compiled and distributed by the U.S. government on a regular basis. It is a guide to statistical programs and the primary and secondary summary statistics they generate, not a guide to raw data or databases. As a starting point to learn more about various environmental statistical programs of the U.S. government, the Guide is not intended to supplant information that can be obtained directly from the government agencies. Furthermore, it is not an inclusive guide to U.S. environmental statistical programs, but one to selected programs that produce frequently sought-after, national-level statistics.

This is the second edition of the Guide and the prototype of an evolving sourcebook that will be updated and expanded over time. The first edition, which was produced cooperatively by the World Resources Institute and the Environmental Protection Agency in 1990, was based principally on the subjects, topics, and environmental statistics contained in Environmental Trends published by the President's Council on Environmental Quality in 1989. While this version essentially updates the original guide, several records in the original guide were eliminated because they did not meet the criteria adopted for this update. For example, one-time-only studies and regional studies that do not represent the "national" picture were dropped from this issue.

Contents of this second edition of the Guide reflect the Agency's draft conceptual framework for environmental statistics and indicators. Therefore the Guide includes references to statistical programs that characterize and/or monitor "the state of the natural environment," those that study underlying and proximate pressures on the environment, and those that assess societal impacts on the environment and environmentally-mediated impacts on society. These include: statistical programs on environmental quality such as ambient air and water quality and on natural resources such as water resources and land use; statistical programs on environmental pressures such as energy, mining, agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, and other human activities that have direct impacts on the environment; and statistical programs on human and institutional responses to environmental problems such as activities and expenditures to prevent or control pollution, establish parks and protected areas, protect critical ecosystems, fight forest fires, and manage fisheries.

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The statistical programs in the Guide are arranged by government department and agency. Each entry contains information about a separate statistical program (e.g., program purpose, data coverage and collection methods, geographic coverage, agency contacts, pertinent publications, and database access options). Information in the records was prepared and provided by government agencies in response to a questionnaire. The Guide also contains an index of over 150 key words and phrases that can be used to locate desired programs.

In future editions, coverage of the Guide may be expanded to include regional and national spatial environmental databases; provide more information on international, transnational, and global environmental data; and include additional references to important health, ecological, and economic impacts, including costs and damages. Environmental statistics gathered by private sources -- non-governmental organizations, corporations, research institutions, and national associations -- may also be included. If possible, future editions will more clearly document the quality, completeness, and limitations of the data.

In addition to the hardcopy version, the Guide is available in an electronic version that can be viewed on an IBM-compatible personal computer with 640K of memory, DOS 3.0 or higher, and an EGA or VGA monitor. Either version of the Guide can be used by starting with the Table of Contents or with the Index of Key Words. Statistical programs are listed by agency and title in the Table of Contents. For example, to find out about air quality statistics collected by EPA, use the Table of Contents to find "EPA, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards," and then "National Air Pollution Control Program." However, to find statistics on carbon monoxide, search the Index of Key Words for carbon monoxide. Either action will lead to the appropriate program or programs. The User's Guide for the electronic version explains how to conduct a customized search on any word or group of words in the Guide.

Comments on the Guide and suggestions for expanding the coverage of the Guide in future editions are welcomed. If you would like to place an order for the electronic version or additional copies of the Guide, please contact:

Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation
Center for Environmental Statistics
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (PM-223)
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20460

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STATISTICAL PROGRAMS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Major Uses of Land in the United States

OFFICE:

Economic Research Service
Resource and Technology Division
Land and Capital Assets Branch

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

For more than fifty years, the Economic Research Service (ERS) and its predecessor agencies have estimated acreages and maintained an inventory of the major uses of land in the United States at intervals coinciding with the Census of Agriculture.

DATA COVERAGE:

Estimates are made for major land use classes: cropland; grassland pasture and range; forest land; special use; and unclassified use. Each major class is further classified by specified uses and some by ownership. Land uses are also designated as agricultural and nonagricultural.

Agricultural land uses include: cropland (cropland harvested, cropland failure, cultivated summer fallow, and idle cropland); grazing lands (cropland pasture and permanent pasture and range); grazed forest land; and miscellaneous agricultural uses (farmsteads, farm roads, and farm lanes).

Special land uses include: forest land not grazed; intensive uses (highways and roads, railroads, and airports); and extensive uses (national parks, State parks, wilderness areas, Federal wildlife areas, State wildlife areas, national defense areas, and Federal industrial facilities). Unclassified other land uses include: urban and other special uses not inventoried and other miscellaneous areas such as marshes, open swamps, bare rock areas, deserts, and tundra. Data are analyzed for trends.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data from the Bureau of the Census, agencies of the Department of Agriculture, public land management and conservation organizations, and other sources are assembled, analyzed, and synthesized to estimate state, regional, and national land use acreages. Barnard and Hexem (1988) describe how the statistical series on acreages of cropland and other land in the United States are constructed and used; they also identify sources of current and historical data and information used in constructing the series.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

The major uses of land are inventoried every five years coinciding with years in which the Census of Agriculture is completed. The inventories generally have been comparable in format and coverage since 1945. The series on "cropland used for crops" dates back to 1909.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

All 50 states.

CONTACTS:

Arthur B. Daugherty
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Economic Research Service (ERS)
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1301 New York Ave., NW, Room 408
Washington, D.C. 20005-4788
Phone: (202) 219-0424
FTS: 299-0424

Ken Krupa
Economist
Economic Research Service (ERS)
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1301 New York Ave., NW Room 408
Washington, D.C. 20005-4788
Phone: (202) 219-0424
FTS: 299-0422

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contacts.

PUBLICATIONS:

Barnard, C.H. and R.W. Hexem. 1988. Major statistical series of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Vol. 6: Land values and land use. Agricultural Handbook No. 671. Washington, D.C.: Resources and Technology Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Daugherty, A.B. 1991. Major uses of land in the United States: 1987. Agricultural Economic Report (AER) No. 643. Washington, D.C.: Resources and Technology Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Frey, H.T. and R.W. Hexem. 1985. Major uses of land in the United States: 1982. Agricultural Economic Report (AER) No. 535. Washington, D.C.: Resources and Technology Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

DATABASE(S):

Major Land Uses Database (MLU) #89003

The MLU database contains state, regional, and national estimates of 15 major land use classes for Census of Agriculture years between 1945 and 1987. The MLU database is available on one 5.25" diskette in LOTUS 1-2-3 (Release 2) for $25. It is also available on magnetic medium.

For information, contact:

ERS-NASS
P.O. Box 1608
Rockville, MD 20849-1608
Phone: (800) 999-6779 or (301) 725-7937

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

National Resources Inventory

OFFICE:

Soil Conservation Service
Resources Inventory Division

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

For 50 years, the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) has been conducting periodic inventories of the Nation's soil, water, and related resources. The National Resources Inventory (NRI), which is an extension and modification of earlier inventories, provides data on the status, condition, and trends of these resources of nonfederal land in the United States.

DATA COVERAGE:

The many types of data collected by the NRI process are organized into eight general categories: soil characteristics and interpretations (including agricultural land capability); land cover; land use (including irrigated and non-irrigated cropland, grazed and ungrazed forest land, prime farmland, etc.); erosion (such as sheet and rill, wind, and ephemeral gullies); land treatment (such as irrigation, tillage, and windbreaks); conservation treatment needs; vegetative conditions (such as wetlands, rangeland condition and species, and pasture management); and potential for conversion to cropland.

COLLECTION METHODS:

The NRI is a multi-resource inventory based on soils and related resource data collected at scientifically selected random sample sites. The NRI sample design was developed by the Iowa State University (ISU) Statistical Laboratory at Ames. It uses census area and point methods for data collection. Data collection involves both field investigation and remote sensing (photo-interpretation).

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected on a five-year cycle. Recent surveys were conducted in 1977, 1982, and 1987.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

The 1987 NRI data were collected from nearly 300,000 sample sites from all counties of the United States except those in Alaska, and in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Most of these samples were part of the 1982 NRI which had nearly 1 million sample sites. The 1987 NRI data has a high degree of reliability at the state level and the 1982 NRI provides a high degree of reliability at the multi-county level. Data estimates can be made by Major Land Resources Areas; SCS Administrative Areas; Water Resources Council Aggregated Subareas; and other multi-county geographic subdivisions.

CONTACT:

Tommy A. George, Director
Resources Inventory Division
Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2890
South Agricultural Building, Room 6175
Washington, D.C. 20013
Phone: (202) 447-6267
FTS: 447-6267

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1984. Basic statistics 1977 national resources inventory. Statistical Bulletin No. 686. Washington, D.C.: Department of Agriculture, SCS/ISU.

—. 1987. Basic statistics 1982 national resources inventory. Statistical Bulletin No. 756. Washington, D.C.: Department of Agriculture, SCS/ISU.

—. 1989. Summary report 1987 national resources inventory. Statistical Bulletin No. 790. Washington, D.C.: Department of Agriculture, SCS/ISU.

DATABASE(S):

National Resources Inventory Database

The database contains 1977, 1982 and 1987 National Resources Inventory data sets.

For more information contact:

Iowa State University Computation Center
Ames, IA 50010
Phone: (515) 294-3402

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Insect and Disease Conditions in the United States

OFFICE:

U.S. Forest Service
Forest Pest Management

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Forest Pest Management offices have been collecting data on insect and disease conditions on forest lands of all ownerships since 1952.

DATA COVERAGE:

Data are collected on federal, state, and private forest lands in the United States. Data are analyzed for type of insect/disease damage (e.g., pine beetle, gypsy moth, spruce budworm, dwarf mistletoe, root diseases, etc.), size of area affected, and dollars lost by region and ownership. Trend data are available.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Much of the data is collected in special aerial and ground surveys which record short-term changes in pest activity. The information supplements tree mortality information gathered in periodic forest resource inventories done by the Forest Service.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected yearly.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States.

CONTACT:

Thomas H. Hofacker, Entomologist
U.S. Forest Service, 204 RPD
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090
Phone: (202) 205-1600
FTS: 445-1600

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1991. Forest insect and disease conditions in the United States, 1990 (and earlier reports in the series). Washington, D.C.

—. 1985. Insect and disease conditions in the United States, 1979 to 1983. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

Maintained by Forest Pest Management offices nationwide.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Inventory and Analysis

OFFICE:

U.S. Forest Service
Forest Inventory, Economics, and Recreation Research

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program is responsible for making and keeping current a comprehensive inventory and analysis of the renewable forest and rangeland resources of the United States. Initial inventory efforts began in the West in 1930 and, by the 1960's, inventories were completed for all of the 48 conterminous states and many of the important forested states had been re-inventoried. The inventory data and analysis provide trend information on the extent, condition, ownership, and composition of the nation's forests as well as information about wildlife habitat, forage production, and other resource characteristics needed for resource planning.

DATA COVERAGE:

At least 43 kinds of resource data are collected for sample plots during the inventory, including land use, land ownership, forest type, stand age, stand size and volume classes, harvest history, soils data, tree data (species, diameter at breast height, height, cull, etc.), other vegetation data, and non-timber data. These data are used to make estimates of forest land area, species composition, timber volume, and net annual timber growth, removals, and mortality by forest type, state, region, ownership, softwood and hardwood sawtimber species, productivity class, diameter class, and other classifications. The volume of roundwood products harvested by material, species group, region, and product are estimated. Estimates also are made of areas harvested or otherwise disturbed, regenerated to forest, or cleared for other use. Additional estimates of recreation use, wildlife values, site productivity, physiographic characteristics, and other items are made.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data are gathered using a two-phase sampling design, with the first phase involving the interpretation of aerial photography and the second phase involving ground measurements at sample plots, each covering one acre. Depending upon the extent to which remote sensing is used, ground sample intensity ranges from one plot per 3,000 acres to one plot per 10,000 acres. Methodologies are generally described in the various publications listed below.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Statewide timber inventory information has been collected continuously for about 50 years. In most regions of the United States, the third inventory cycle has been completed and some areas have been inventoried as many as five times. Each year, some 50 million acres are inventoried in the conterminous United States. Currently, this rate of coverage translates into an inventory cycle of 12 years for the nation.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States and Puerto Rico.

CONTACT:

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U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090
Phone: (202) 205-1343
FTS: 445-1343

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1990. The forest biomass resource of the United States. General Tech. Report WO-57. Washington, D.C.

—. 1987. Forest service resource inventory: An overview. Washington, D.C.: Forest Inventory and Economics Research.

Waddell, K.L., D.D. Oswald, and D.S. Powell. 1989. Forest statistics of the United States, 1987. Resource Bulletin PNW-RB-168. Portland, OR: Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station.

DATABASE(S):

National Resources Planning Act (RPA) Timber Database

This database provides sample plot level statistics as described under Data Coverage. Public access is via data tape or direct linkage.

Eastwide Forest Inventory Database

This database provides county level, sample plot level, and tree level statistics as described under Data Coverage. Public access is via data tape or direct linkage.

Forest Inventory and Analysis

This database provides individual project databases of county level, sample plot level, and tree level statistics as described under Data Coverage. Seven databases are maintained by individual inventory projects. Public access is via data tape or direct linkage.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service Range Management Information System

OFFICE:

U.S. Forest Service
Range Management Staff

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Forest Service Range Management Information System (FSRAMIS) collects and analyzes data on grazing in National Forests and National Grasslands.

DATA COVERAGE:

FSRAMIS provides grazing use statistical data. Data on the number of grazing animals (cattle, horses and burros, sheep and goats), animal unit month, and number of permittees are reported at the national level and for each type of Forest Service land (National Forests, National Grasslands), region, and state. Other variables measured include: allotment condition, improvement inventory and activity, grazing capacity, actual use, authorized use, and unauthorized use. Data are analyzed for trends in ecological potential.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data on grazing on the National Forest System lands are extracted from the grazing permits. Data on free-roaming horse and burro populations are estimated by census.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected on cycles ranging from annual to once every 3-5 years.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

National Forest System lands throughout the United States.

CONTACT:

Robert M. Williamson, Director
Range Management Staff
U.S. Forest Service
Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090
Phone: (202) 205-1460
FTS: 445-1460

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1990. Grazing statistical summary. Washington, D.C.

—. Administration of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act - Report to Congress. Biennial Report in cooperation with U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

Forest Service Range Management Information System (FSRAMIS)

FSRAMIS contains three types of information. The first, allotment, is production potential, acreages, analysis, and geographic identification data. The second, improvement, includes cost, status, maintenance, condition, and geographic identification. The third, permits, includes permittee, livestock grazing, and other use information for permitted, authorized, and actual use.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Land Areas of the National Forest System

OFFICE:

U.S. Forest Service
Lands Staff

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Lands Staff collects data on the extent and characteristics of forest, range and related lands within the National Forest System.

DATA COVERAGE:

Data are available on the number of units and acreages of National Forest, Purchase Units, National Grasslands, Land Utilization Project Areas, Experimental Forest Areas, Experimental Range Areas, designated Experimental Areas, Wilderness Areas, Primitive Areas, National Scenic Research Areas, National Wild and Scenic Rivers Areas, National Recreation Areas, National Game Refuges, National Monument Areas, and other land areas, water areas, and interests in land that are administered by the Forest System or designated for administration through the Forest System for Forest Service regions, state and county, and congressional districts.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Gross and net areas are generated by survey and map compilation. Other data are generated by census and inventory.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Statistics are updated annually. Some data are available from 1891 to present.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

All fifty states (containing Forest Service System Lands), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

CONTACT:

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Department of Agriculture
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Washington, D.C. 20090-6090
Phone: (202) 205-0843
FTS: 445-0843

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Land areas of the National Forest System (annual). Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

Land Ownership Status (LOS)

The LOS contains data on ownership, partial interests, encumbrances, and use restrictions. Data are geographically located by administrative forest, proclaimed National Forest, state, county, ranger district, congressional district, principal meridian, township, range, and by map quad and tract number for colonial metes and bounds areas.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Recreation Information Management System

OFFICE:

U.S. Forest Service
Recreation, Cultural Resources and Wilderness
Management Staff

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Recreation Information Management (RIM) System collects information on the use, condition, and facilities of recreation sites within the over 191 million acres of the U.S. Forest System.

DATA COVERAGE:

The following statistics are available by state, region, and fiscal year: recreation visitor days by type of activity (e.g. camping, hiking, winter sports, hunting, fishing, and nonconsumptive wildlife use); number of sites and capacity by kind of site (e.g. boating, campgrounds, skiing); recreation trail mileage by primary management objective (motorized or non-motorized); and service level (standard or less than standard) for various types of trails (e.g. wilderness, National Recreation Trails, National Scenic Trails, National Historic Trails). In addition, a national recreation directory is maintained that provides information on campground location, size, elevation, number of various types of units, and facilities.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data are extracted from user and entrance fee receipts and non-fee visitation counts for lands and waters administered by the Forest Service.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Statistics are updated annually at the end of the fiscal year.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

All Forest Service owned land (over 191 million acres) in the continental United States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.

CONTACT:

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U.S.D.A. Forest Service
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090
Phone: (202) 205-1408
FTS: 445-1408

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Federal recreation fee report, including Federal recreation visitation and fee data (annual). A report to the Congress. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

The RIM System (See Summary Program Description and Data Coverage).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Tree Planting in the United States

OFFICE:

U.S. Forest Service
State and Private Forestry (Cooperative Forestry)

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The program consists of a national summary of tree planting in the United States.

DATA COVERAGE:

The Forest Service compiles data on the number of tree seedlings planted or seeded; acres of tree planting (including acres seeded and acres of windbarriers planted); acres of timber stand improvement; and production of tree planting stock (including seedlings produced for windbarrier stock). Data are categorized by state and by ownership categories (federal, state, other public, industrial, or nonindustrial private).

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data are reported to the Forest Service by state forestry agencies, territories, and other federal agencies.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected yearly.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

United States and territories.

CONTACT:

Robert D. Mangold
Nursery and Tree Improvement Specialist
U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090
Phone: (202) 205-1379
FTS: 445-1379

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1991. Tree planting in the United States - 1990 (and earlier reports in this series). Washington, D.C.

DATABASE:

The data presented in the forest planting report come from many sources. Tabular data are available upon request.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Wildland Fire Statistics

OFFICE:

U.S. Forest Service
Fire and Aviation Management Staff

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Fire and Aviation Management Staff collects data on wildland fires on public and private lands throughout the United States. They also make available the year-to-date data collected by the Boise Interagency Fire Center.

DATA COVERAGE:

Data include: year-to-date and annual figures for number of wildland fires and acres burned on public and private lands. Origin of fires (lightning, human, etc.) available for Forest Service lands only. Trend data are available.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Actual counts of the number of wildfires and acres of forest land burned.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected daily by the Boise Interagency Fire Center and yearly by the Fire and Aviation Staff.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States.

CONTACT:

National Fire Prevention Officer
U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090
Phone: (202) 205-1498
FTS: 445-1498

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1989. National forest fire report (annual). Washington, D.C.

—, Fire and Aviation Management Staff. 1989. Forest fire statistics. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

National Forest Fire Report Database.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey

OFFICE:

Bureau of the Census
Agriculture Division

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey is conducted on a sample of the farms and ranches reporting irrigation in the Census of Agriculture to provide detailed data relating to on-farm irrigation practices.

DATA COVERAGE:

The survey generates statistics on: total acres of farm and ranch land irrigated; acres irrigated by category of land use; acres and yield of irrigated and nonirrigated crops; quantity of water applied; method of application to selected crops; acres irrigated and quantity of water used by source; acres irrigated by type of water distribution systems; and number of irrigation wells and pumps.

Also reported are irrigation expenditures for maintenance and repair of irrigation equipment and facilities; purchase of energy for on-farm pumping of irrigation water; investment in irrigation equipment, facilities, and land improvement; and cost of water received from off-farm water suppliers.

Additional information is provided on the number of irrigated farms; depth and pumping capacity of wells used; the number of pumps and quantity of energy used in irrigation; application of chemicals in irrigation; timing of irrigation; and crop yields from irrigated farms.

COLLECTION METHODS:

The survey is a probability sample of all irrigated farms and ranches identified in the Census of Agriculture, except farms in Alaska and Hawaii, plus horticultural speciality and abnormal farms. The survey was conducted by questionnaire. Two types of statistical estimation procedures are used to account for selection of survey sample and for nonresponse to the questionnaire. Methodologies are more generally described in the publications listed below.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Farm and Ranch Irrigation Surveys were conducted in 1979, 1984, and 1988. The next survey is scheduled for 1993. Selected irrigation data for on-farm irrigation have been collected in the Census of Agriculture since 1890.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Estimates are made for the 27 leading irrigation States, 18 water resource areas, and the entire conterminous United States.

CONTACT:

Dave Peterson
Special Surveys Branch, Agriculture Division
Bureau of the Census
Room 436, Iverson Mall
Washington, D.C. 20233
Phone: (301) 763-8560
FTS: 763-8560

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

Public Information Office
Phone: (301) 763-1113

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Farm and ranch irrigation survey (1979), (1984), (1988). Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey

Data are available on flexible diskettes, computer tapes, compact disk read-only memory (CD-ROM), and online access.

For information on these services and published reports, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 or call (301) 763-4100.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Annual Surveys of Government Finances and Government Employment

OFFICE:

Bureau of the Census
Governments Division

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

These parallel surveys of state and local government finances and employment cover all aspects of state and local government activities and contain detailed data for some specific activities that relate to the environment.

DATA COVERAGE:

The finance survey variables include: functions and services such as health, sanitation, environmental services (natural resources, parks and recreation, sewerage, and solid waste management), housing and community development, and water utilities; character and object items such as current operations, construction and land and equipment; and revenue items.

The employment survey variables are: employees — full-time, part-time, and full-time equivalent; payroll; and functions that are the same as those described under the finance survey.

The finance survey produces detailed data for expenditures for both current operations and capital outlay. The employment survey contains data for these same functions, showing number of employees and monthly payroll.

Both the finance and employment surveys are designed primarily to generate data on the total activity of state and local governments. This provides analysts with the ability to determine the relationships among the various functions of government — comparing, for example, education or police expenditures with sewerage outlays — or the percentage that any specific function is of the total.

Trend data for both series are available in national summations that go back to the early 1950s for employment and early 1900s for finance data. Individual government data for the largest units of government (cities greater than 50,000 population, counties greater than 100,000 population, and all the state governments) follow relatively consistent patterns for about the past 30 years.

COLLECTION METHODS:

The sample is the same for both surveys. It is a stratified random sample of local governments in the United States. Units include: all state governments; all county governments with a population of 50,000 or more; all municipalities with a population of 25,000 or more; and other units of local government that meet specified financial or functional criteria. Estimates of major U.S. totals, such as total revenue or total expenditures, are subject to a computed sampling variability of less than one-half of one percent. Other local government totals, such as functional expenditures, are generally subject to sampling variability of less than one percent.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Surveys are conducted annually.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

The data are aggregated to national totals and to totals for each of the fifty states and the District of Columbia. The surveys also publish data for large individual governments such as county governments (population greater than 100,000), municipal governments (populations greater than 75,000), and each of the state governments.

CONTACT:

Henry Wulf, Chief
Finance Branch, Governments Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
Phone: (301) 763-7664
FTS: 763-7664
FAX: 763-8290

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

Concerning purchase of tapes, microfiche or publications, call or write:

Customer Services
Data User Services Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
Phone: (301) 763-4100
FAX: 763-4794

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. State government finances. (Annual).

—. City government finances. (annual).

—. Government finances. (annual).

—. County government finances. (annual).

—. Public employment. (annual).

—. City employment. (annual).

—. County government employment. (annual).

DATABASE(S):

Annual Survey of Government Finance

File A is a data file for a sample of approximately 35,000 individual units of government containing revenue, expenditures, debt, and assets for each unit. File B is a data file for U.S. and state area aggregations. The totals of each state area are divided into eight different records (state and local summation, state government only, local government summation, county government summation, municipal government summation, township government summation, special district government summation, and school district summation). This file contains 416 records.

Annual Survey of Government Employment

This is a single data file for a sample of approximately 23,000 individual units of government containing employment and payroll data for the month of October. (Note: The samples for the Annual Finance and Annual Employment Surveys are the same. The difference in the counts between Finance File A and the Employment File is that the former includes additional units in states where it was possible to obtain universe data annually instead of relying on the sample.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Decennial Census of Population

OFFICE:

Bureau of the Census
Population Division

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The decennial census provides a comprehensive set of population statistics for the United States. Basic demographic characteristics are collected on a 100-percent basis. Social and economic characteristics are collected from a large sample of all households and persons in group quarters.

DATA COVERAGE:

The decennial census provides demographic (e.g., age, race, sex, relationship, Hispanic origin), social (e.g., education, migration, ancestry, language), and economic (e.g., occupation, industry, income, place of work) characteristics of the population of the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Marianas, and Palau. Trend data are available from previous decennial censuses.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Basic demographic data are collected from 100-percent of the population. Social and economic characteristics are collected from a large sample — approximately one-in-six in 1980 and 1990.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Decennial.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

The fifty states, the District of Columbia, and substate areas such as counties, county subdivisions, cities, towns, villages, and census tracts. Also covers Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Marianas, and Palau.

CONTACT:

Philip N. Fulton
Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs
Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
Phone: (301) 763-7890
FTS: 763-7890

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

The results of the Census of Population are issued in various forms; printed reports, computer tape files, CD-ROM, and microfiche. Computer tape files are designed to provide statistics with greater detail than is feasible or desirable to provide in printed and microfiche reports. Many computer tape files also are released on CD-ROM. Census reports are issued on a flow basis for several years after the decennial census is completed. Several publications of the 1990 census have been released:

P.L. 94-171, Population Counts — In accordance with Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, the Census Bureau has provided population tabulations to all States for legislative reapportionment/redistricting.

Summary Tape File (STF) 1-A — Complete count population and housing data summarized for states, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, block numbering areas, and block groups.

Summary Population and Housing Characteristics (CPH-1) reports — Complete count population and housing data derived from STF 1-A for states, counties, county subdivisions, and places.

The Census Bureau is in the process of releasing STF 1-B U.S. Summary File, and STF 2 Census Tracts and soon will begin releasing General Population Characteristics STF 1-C. STF 3, which presents social, economic, and detailed housing characteristics for geographic areas comparable to STF 1-A, and STF 4, which is the geographic counterpart to STF 2, will be released in 1992.

Customized special tabulations of census data may be obtained on a cost reimbursable basis.

DATABASE(S):

CENDATA

CENDATA is the Census Bureau's online information service. It is available through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG.

For more information, contact:

Data User Services Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
Phone: (301) 763-2074

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National and Subnational Population Estimates and National and State Population Projections

OFFICE:

Bureau of the Census
Population Division
Population Estimates and Projections Branches

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Population Estimates and Projections Branches produce current estimates of the U.S. population (the fifty states, the District of Columbia, the counties, incorporated areas, Puerto Rico, and the territories) and project the future population.

DATA COVERAGE:

Statistics include: estimates of the total, resident, and civilian population of the United States and by state, with components of change; estimates of national and state population by age, sex, race, and/or Hispanic origin; projections of future population by age and sex for states and by age, sex, race, and/or Hispanic origin for the United States; yearly estimates of county population; biennial estimates of the population of incorporated places and functional minor civil divisions; and estimates of populations of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas; population migration by region; population density; and population growth rate.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Estimates of the U.S. population are derived by updating the total population including Armed Forces overseas at the time of the last census, year by year, through the components of population change. State population totals are estimated using vital statistics, school enrollment, internal migration (based on Federal income tax data), net international migration, and Medicare enrollment. State estimates for age and sex are developed by a procedure that carries forward the decennial census data for each single year of age by state, and allows for births, deaths, and net migration. Net migration is estimated using school enrollment to obtain a school-age migration rate, which is then converted to rates for single years of age. The methodology to develop household estimates is based on national trends and estimated state trends in adult population per household, and on estimates of adult population for states. For detailed descriptions of specific methodologies, see reports referenced in Publications.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are updated annually.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States.

CONTACTS:

For national estimates:

Frederick W. Hollmann
Population Projections Branch
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
Phone: (301) 763-7950
FTS: 763-7950

For national projections:

Jennifer Day
Population Projections Branch
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
Phone: (301) 763-1902
FTS: 763-1902

For subnational estimates:

Mike Batutis, Chief
Population Estimates Branch
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
Phone: (301) 763-7722
FTS: 763-7722

For state projection statistics:

Greg Spencer, Chief
Population Projections Branch
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
Phone: (301) 763-1902
FTS: 763-1902

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contacts.

PUBLICATIONS:

Byerly, E. 1990. State population and household estimates: July 1, 1989. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1058. Washington, D.C.: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Hollmann, F.W. 1990. United States population estimates, by age, sex, and race, and Hispanic origin: 1980 to 1988. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1045. Washington, D.C.: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

—. 1990. U.S. population estimates, by age, sex, and race, and Hispanic origin: 1989. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1057. Washington, D.C.: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Spenser, G. 1989. Projections of the population of the United States by age, sex, and race: 1988-2080. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1018. Washington, D.C.: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Starsinic, D.E. & R.L. Forstall. 1989. Patterns of metropolitan area and county population growth: 1980-1987. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1039. Washington, D.C.: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Wetrogen, S.I. 1990. Projections of the population of states by age, sex, and race: 1989-2010. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1053. Washington, D.C.: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1990. Population estimates for metropolitan statistical areas, July 1, 1988, 1987, and 1986. Current Population Reports, Series P-26, No. 1088-B. Washington, D.C.

—. 1988 population and 1987 per capita income estimates for counties and incorporated places. Current Population Reports, Series P-26, No. 88-(region). Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

CENDATA

The Census Bureau's online information service is available through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG, and on tape and diskette. For more information, contact:

Data User Services Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
Phone: (301) 763-2074

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Survey of Pollution Abatement Costs and Expenditures

OFFICE:

Bureau of the Census
Industry Division
Special Surveys Branch

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The survey collects information on annual operating costs and capital expenditures for pollution abatement activities in manufacturing industries. The survey was started in 1973 and has been conducted annually except for 1987. The survey provides estimates of pollution abatement spending for detailed levels of industrial classification.

DATA COVERAGE:

Estimates of pollution abatement operating costs and capital expenditures are made for manufacturing plants with 20 employees or more (except the apparel group). Detailed estimates are provided by pollution type and for the following three-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) industries: food and kindred products; tobacco manufacturers; textile mill products; lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; paper and allied products; printing and publishing; chemicals and allied products; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; leather and leather products; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products; machinery, except electrical; electric and electronic equipment; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Detail is also provided for expenditures by sector, for industries by four-digit SIC codes, and for States by two-digit SIC codes. Capital expenditures are provided for air and water pollution abatement by abatement technique (changes-in-production processes and end-of-line techniques), for air pollution abatement by type of pollution abated, and for hazardous and nonhazardous solid waste management. Operating costs include labor, depreciation, materials and supplies, services, equipment leasing, and other costs. Costs recovered by manufacturing plants from their pollution abatement activities are also given.

COLLECTION METHODS:

The probability sample includes about 20,000 manufacturing plants. The sample is selected as a subsample of the Annual Survey of Manufacturers which represents about 360,000 plants in the country. The probability of selection is based on the plant size in terms of total value of shipments. Response to the survey is about ninety percent.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Except for 1987, when no survey was conducted, data have been collected annually since 1973.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

The sample is selected to represent the entire United States. Estimates are given also for states and regions, but with less detail.

CONTACT:

Janet Shapiro
Survey Statistician
Industry Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233
Phone: (301) 763-1755
FTS: 763-1755

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1990. Manufacturers' pollution abatement capital expenditures and operating costs. Current Industrial Reports MA200(88)-1, and earlier reports in this series. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

None available for public access.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Classified Shellfishing Waters

OFFICE:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Ocean Resource Conservation and Assessment
Strategic Environmental Assessment Division

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Classified shellfishing waters are monitored as an indicator of bacterial water quality nationwide. Waters are classified for the commercial harvest of oysters, clams, and mussels based on the presence of actual or potential pollution sources and coliform bacteria levels in surface waters. Each shellfish-producing state classifies its waters in accordance with guidelines established by the National Shellfish Sanitation Program.

DATA COVERAGE:

Approximately 2,000 classified shellfishing areas are defined by name, location (nautical chart number, estuary, state, region), classification (approved, prohibited, conditionally approved, or restricted), size, and pollution sources (identified for all non-approved areas).

Trends in classification by region from 1966 to 1990 and by selected estuaries in the northeast, southeast, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific from 1971 to 1990 are available. Areas that were reclassified because of improved or diminished water quality are distinguished from those that were reclassified as a result of improved monitoring.

Data also are collected on administration of state programs, including: identification of state agencies responsible for monitoring waters, assigning classification, analyzing water samples, etc.; number of personnel; budgets; number of sampling stations; frequency of sampling; and other factors that may influence classification.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data are collected by questionnaire and followed by interviews. Classifications are noted on 265 Nautical Charts (NOS 1:80,000).

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data were compiled in 1966, 1971, 1974, 1980, 1985, and 1990. The next survey is scheduled for 1995.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

East, West, and Gulf Coasts of the United States.

CONTACT:

Eric Slaughter
Environmental Analyst
NOAA, N/ORCA
6001 Executive Blvd.
Rockville, MD 20852
Phone: (301) 443-8843
FTS: 443-8843

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 1989. The quality of shellfish growing waters on the West Coast. Rockville, MD: Strategic Assessment Branch.

—. 1991. The 1990 national shellfish register of classified estuarine waters. Rockville, MD: Strategic Assessment Branch.

Leonard, D.L., M.A. Broutman, and K.E. Harkness. 1989. The quality of shellfish growing waters on the East Coast of the United States. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Broutman, M.A. and D.L. Leonard. 1988. National estuarine inventory: The quality of shellfish growing waters in the Gulf of Mexico. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

—. 1986. National estuarine inventory: Classified shellfish growing waters by estuary. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

DATABASE(S):

National Shellfish Register

This database contains shellfish area name, size, classification, chart number, state, and region. Also included are pollution sources, contact persons, budget data, and sampling stations.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Fisheries Statistics Program

OFFICE:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Office of Research and Environmental Information
Fishery Statistics Division, F/RE1

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Fishery Statistics Division develops and maintains a national collection of statistics (biological, economic, and sociological) on domestic commercial and recreational fisheries, as well as joint ventures and foreign catch in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). It maintains data files on the processing, freezing, and holding of fishery products, and monthly information on imports and exports of fishery products. The Division also aids in developing policies and operational guidelines for the coordinated collection and publication of basic fishery statistics. It develops, implements, and manages computerized data systems for handling, archiving, and retrieving statistical databases.

DATA COVERAGE:

The following data are collected: monthly and annual commercial landings (catch) in pounds and value by species, state, county, year, waterbody, and distance from shore; annual operating units and number of vessels and fishermen by state, year, and country; annual processed products data by state, county, plant, species, and type of processing; annual world catch by species, country, and area; weekly shrimp imports by country and count size; and recreational finfish saltwater catch by species and geographic area.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Commercial data are obtained through census of first buyers of seafood, review of logbooks, intercept surveys, and reporting by observers. Recreational data are collected through extensive telephone and intercept surveys designed as a stratified random sample. Approximately 44,000 households in coastal counties are contacted for the telephone survey. On-site interviews are conducted with as many as 56,000 marine recreational anglers for an intercept survey.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected daily, monthly, and/or yearly depending on subject and area covered.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

All commercial catch by U.S. flag-vessels landed in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and other ports outside the fifty states. Recreational information covers only marine waters.

CONTACT:

Mark Holliday
Fishery Statistics Division, F/RE1
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
1335 East West Hwy., Rm. 8313
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Phone: (301) 713-2328
FTS: 427-2328

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Commerce, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service. 1984. Marine recreational fishery statistic survey, Pacific Coast, 1979-1980. Current Fishery Statistics No. 8392. Washington, D.C.

—. 1987. Marine recreational fishery statistic survey, Pacific Coast, 1986. Current Fishery Statistics No. 8393. Washington, D.C.

—. 1991. Fisheries of the United States 1990, and earlier reports in this series. Current Fishery Statistics No. 8900. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

Databases are maintained by field offices of the National Fisheries Service and the Fisheries Statistics Division in Silver Spring, MD.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Living Marine Resources

OFFICE:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Ocean Resource Conservation and Assessment
Strategic Environmental Assessment Division

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Living Marine Resources Program gathers data from published sources on spatial and temporal distributions of marine species (invertebrates, fishes, seabirds, and mammals). Information includes distributions by life stage, statistics on commercial harvest, and status of seabird colonies. In 1990, additional information was gathered on sampling programs.

DATA COVERAGE:

Gulf of Mexico: spatial and temporal distributions for adult, juvenile, and reproductive life stages of 73 species of invertebrates and fishes.

Gulf of Mexico Shrimp Harvest: 1960-1988 (by month) harvest weight for seven shrimp species.

Gulf of Mexico estuaries: spatial and temporal distributions for adult, juvenile, reproductive, larval and egg life stages of 44 species of invertebrates and fishes in 25 estuaries.

Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort Seas: spatial and temporal distributions for adult and juvenile stages of 102 species of invertebrates, fishes and marine mammals.

West Coast: spatial and temporal distributions for adult, juvenile, and reproductive life stages of 130 species of invertebrates, fishes, and marine mammals.

Southeast estuaries: spatial and temporal distributions for adult, juvenile, reproductive, larval and egg life stages of 40 species of invertebrates and fishes in 20 estuaries.

Alaska seabird colonies: populations of thirty species of seabirds within 1,300 individual colonies.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data are compiled from published literature and agency databases.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Ongoing.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire U.S., Exclusive Economic Zone including Alaska, excluding Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and protectorates.

CONTACTS:

Tom LaPointe, Operations Research Analyst
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
6001 Executive Blvd, Room 220
Rockville, MD 20852
Phone: (301) 443-0453
FTS: 443-0453

Robert Wolotira, Fisheries Biologist
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
6001 Executive Blvd, Room 220
Rockville, MD 20852
Phone: (301) 443-0453
FTS: 443-0453

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contacts.

PUBLICATIONS:

Bulger, A.J., B.P. Hayden, M.E. Monaco, and M.G. McCormick-Ray. 1989. Towards a biogeographic estuarine salinity classification. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Monaco, M.E., T. Czapla, D.M. Nelson, and M. Pattilo. 1989. Estuarine living marine resources project: Texas component. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Monaco, M.E. and R.L. Emmett. 1988. Living marine resources program: Estuarine living marine resources project: Washington state component. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Monaco, M.E. 1986. National estuarine inventory: Living marine resources component preliminary

West Coast study. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Ray, G.C., M.G. McCormick-Ray, J.A. Dobbin, D.N. Ehler, and D.J. Basta. 1980. Eastern United States coastal and ocean zones data atlas. Washington, D.C.: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Strategic Assessment Branch. 1989. Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort Seas, coastal, and ocean zones strategic assessment: Data atlas. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

–, Strategic Assessment Branch and Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center. 1988. West Coast of North America strategic assessment: Data atlas, marine mammal volume, pre-publication edition Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

–, Strategic Assessment Branch and Southeast Fisheries Center. 1986. Gulf of Mexico coastal and ocean zones strategic assessment: Data atlas. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

DATABASE(S):

Computer Mapping and Analysis System (CMAS)

CMAS is a geo-referenced database. It requires a MacIntosh microcomputer. For more information, see Contacts.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Climatic Data Center

OFFICE:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Environmental Satellite and Data
Information Service

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) collects, processes, and archives meteorological and climatological data from a global network of stations. Records begin in the mid-19th century and continue to the present.

DATA COVERAGE:

Climatic variables (e.g., temperature, precipitation, solar radiation, storms, wind, and floods) are summarized for both short-term and long-term periods of record. Data are available in published form, on microfiche, or on magnetic tape. Derived values relating to growing season and heating and cooling degree days are also produced. Special statistical summaries of actual and derived values of meteorological elements over the world's oceans as well as summaries used in the study of air pollution are available.

COLLECTION METHODS:

For about four decades, NCDC has been receiving climatic data from across the United States and around the globe. Principal sources in the United States are the National Weather Service (NWS), the Federal Aviation Administration, the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Navy, and the U.S. Coast Guard. The NWS's Cooperative Station Network is comprised mainly of 10,000 volunteer observers and has been recording daily records since the 1800's. As aircraft began to fill the skies, information on the upper atmosphere was needed. Balloon-borne instruments radioed data; radars began to probe the clouds; rockets reached the fringes of the atmosphere; weather satellites, both geo-stationary and polar orbiting, now continuously watch and record the weather. Technical advancements led NCDC to archive some of their data on CD-ROM's so that users could look at a large amount of climatic data at one time. The NCDC plans to archive new datasets using the latest technical advances available, such as ASOS, Profiler, NEXRAD, and STORM.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Observations are taken at varying intervals, from every fifteen minutes to once per month. Collections are daily or monthly depending on type and source of information.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Global land and sea, but coverage is primarily U.S. and dependencies, especially for summarized data.

CONTACT:

National Climatic Data Center
Federal Building
Asheville, NC 28801
Phone: (704) 259-0682
FTS: 672-0682

Climate Research Requests:
Phone: (704) 259-0994
FTS: 672-0994

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 1988. Selective guide to climatic data sources. Key to meteorological records documentation No. 4.11. Washington, D.C.: National Environmental Satellite Data and Information Service.

—. (monthly and annual). Climatological data (by state).

—. (monthly). Climatic data for the world.

—. (monthly). Storm data.

DATABASE(S):

NCDC's data and information are available to the public. Data are in manuscript, or on magnetic tape or floppy disk. See "Selective guide to climatic data sources" for a complete list of databases and data sets.

NCDC has established a Research Customer Service to assist researchers with data needs and requests. Consultation is provided in the areas of data set availability, applicability of data to a particular research project, and data set limitations. For more information on this service, see Contact.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Coastal Pollutant Discharge Inventory Program

OFFICE:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Ocean Resource Conservation and Assessment
Strategic Environmental Assessments Division
Pollutant Source Characterization Branch

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The National Coastal Pollutant Discharge Inventory (NCPDI) Program is a series of database development and analytical activities within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Strategic Assessment Program of coastal and estuarine areas. The cornerstone of the program is a comprehensive database and computational framework that has been developed over the last nine years. The database contains pollutant loading estimates for all major categories of point, nonpoint, and riverine sources located in coastal counties or the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone that discharge to the estuarine, coastal, and oceanic waters of the contiguous U.S. (excluding the Great Lakes).

DATA COVERAGE:

The pollutant discharge estimates in the NCPDI are made for the following base years for each coastal component: East Coast - 1982; West Coast - 1984; and Gulf Coast - 1987. The estimates can be considered to approximate pollutant discharge conditions for a five-year period around the base year. Estimates are made for nine major source categories and 17 pollutants. Source categories include: point sources; urban nonpoint sources; nonurban nonpoint sources; irrigation return flow; oil and gas operations; marine transportation operations; accidental spills; and dredging operations. Pollutant parameters include: flow (wastewater flow or surface runoff); oxygen-demanding materials (BOD); particulate matter; nutrients (total nitrogen and phosphorus); metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, mercury, and zinc); petroleum hydrocarbons (oil and grease); pesticides (35 compounds); pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria); and wastewater treatment sludges. The pollutant estimates can be aggregated by county, USGS hydrologic cataloging unit, or estuarine watershed.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Estimates are based on a combination of computed methodologies and actual monitored observations. For detailed descriptions of the methodologies, the reader is directed to the various reports listed under Publications.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Estimates are seasonal (winter, spring, summer, and fall) for a base year. Updated discharge estimates for 1987 for the coastal areas of the Gulf of Mexico and for 1989 for the East Coast are being prepared.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Coastal areas of the continental United States, excluding the Great Lakes.

CONTACT:

Daniel R. Farrow, Chief
Pollutant Sources Characterization Branch
NOAA
6001 Executive Blvd., Room 220
Rockville, MD 20852
Phone: (301) 443-0454
FTS: 443-0454

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Arnold, F.D. and D.G. Farrow. 1987. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Pollutant discharge concentrations for industrial point sources. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Arnold, F.D., J.A. Lowe and D.G. Farrow. 1988. The coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Analysis of pollutant discharges from West Coast point sources (Draft). Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Basta, D.J., B.T. Bower, C.N. Ehler, F.D. Arnold, B.P. Chambers, and D.G. Farrow. 1985. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Farrow, D.G., F.D. Arnold, M.L. Lombardi, M.B. Main and P.D. Eichelberger. 1986. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Estimates for Long Island Sound. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Main, M.B., D.G. Farrow and F.D. Arnold. 1987. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Publicly owned treatment works in coastal areas of the USA (Draft). Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Pacheco, P.A., D.R.G. Farrow, T. Manuelides and S.O. Rohmann. 1989. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Point source discharges in coastal areas of Alabama—A summary by estuarine watershed for 1987. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

—. 1989. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Point source discharges in coastal areas of Mississippi—A summary by estuarine watershed for 1987. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

—. 1989. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Point source discharges in coastal areas of Texas—A summary by estuarine watershed for 1987. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Pait, A.S., D.G. Farrow, J.A. Lowe and P.A. Pacheco. 1989. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Agricultural pesticide use in estuarine drainage areas—A preliminary summary for selected pesticides. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Rohmann, S.O. 1989. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Pollutant discharges to coastal areas—Improving upstream source estimates. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Strategic Assessment Branch. 1986. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Discharge summaries for New Jersey. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

—. 1986. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Nutrient discharge estimates by estuary (Draft). Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

—. 1988. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Estimates for Columbia River. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

—. 1988. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Estimates for Puget Sound. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

—. 1988. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Estimates for San Francisco Bay. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

—. 1988. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Estimates for Santa Monica Bay, San Pedro Bay, and San Diego Bay. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

—. 1988. The national coastal pollutant discharge inventory: Summary of pollutant discharges in coastal areas of the New York Bight. Rockville, MD: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

DATABASE(S):

The National Coastal Pollutant Discharge Inventory

Agricultural Pesticide Use in Coastal Areas

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Status and Trends Program

OFFICE:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Ocean Resource Conservation and Assessment

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Beginning in 1984, NOAA undertook the task of providing information on the status and trends of environmental quality in estuarine and coastal areas. The program defines the geographic distribution of contaminant concentrations in tissues of marine organisms and in sediments.

DATA COVERAGE:

Status and trends data are available from the Mussel Watch and Benthic Surveillance for four major elements, twelve trace elements, DDT and its metabolites, selected chlorinated pesticides, selected PCB congeners, approximately twenty-two polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and ancillary sediment and tissue parameters.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Samples have been collected since 1984 at about fifty Benthic Surveillance sites and since 1986 at about 150 Mussel Watch sites. Sediment samples are collected at all sites. At Benthic Surveillance sites, benthic fishes are collected and their livers excised and stored for subsequent chemical analysis. At Mussel Watch sites, bivalve mollusks are collected for analysis.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected annually.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

National coverage of all coasts including Alaska and Hawaii.

CONTACT:

Thomas P. O'Connor, Manager
National Status and Trends Program
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
6001 Executive Blvd.
Ocean Assessments Division
Rockville, MD 20852

Phone: (301) 443-8655
FTS: 443-8655

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 1991. National Status and Trends Program for Marine Environmental Quality progress report. Second summary of chemical contaminants in sediments from the National Status and Trends Program. NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS OMA 59. Washington, D.C.

—. 1990. Coastal environmental quality in the United States, 1990. Chemical contamination in sediments and tissues. A Special NOAA 20th Anniversary Report. Washington, D.C.: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

—. 1990. The potential for biological effects of sediment-sorbed contaminants tested in the National Status and Trends Program. NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS OMA 52. Seattle, WA.

—. 1989. National status and trends program for marine environmental quality progress report. A summary of data on tissue contamination from the first three years (1986-1988) of the mussel watch project. NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS OMA 49. Washington, D.C.

—. 1988. National status and trends program for marine environmental quality progress report. A summary of selected data on chemical contaminants in sediments collected during 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987. NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS OMA 44. Washington, D.C.

—. 1988. PCB and chlorinated pesticide contamination in U.S. fish and shellfish: A historical assessment report. NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS OMA 39. Washington, D.C.

—. 1987. National status and trends program for marine environmental quality progress report. A summary of selected data on chemical contaminants in tissues collected during 1984, 1985, and 1986. NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS OMA 38. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

National Status and Trends Database

This database contains all data for site and station information and chemical concentrations of all matrices for the Mussel Watch and Benthic Surveillance programs.

For more information contact:

National Status and Trends Program
NOAA
6001 Executive Blvd.
Rockville, MD 20852
Phone: (301) 443-8655

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Month and State Current Emissions Trends

OFFICE:

Argonne National Laboratory
Energy and Environmental Systems Division
Policy and Economic Analysis Group
Energy Policy Section

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Month and State Current Emissions Trends (MSCET) program provides emissions estimates for nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and nonmethane volatile organic compounds. The data set can be used to monitor regional and/or seasonal emissions trends or trends for specific emission source groups.

DATA COVERAGE:

National and sectoral emissions estimates for nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and nonmethane volatile organic compounds are generated for all states in the contiguous United States. The database contains emissions data estimated by month and state for 68 emission source groups. Six general emission categories are: electric utilities, industrial fuel combustion, commercial/residential fuel combustion, industrial processes, transportation, and miscellaneous. The database has been updated to include the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program's emissions inventory.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Emissions are estimated from fuel consumption and economic activity data. The fuel consumption data are taken from Department of Energy and Energy Information Administration data tapes and reports. Economic activity data are taken from various economic statistics reports, most frequently the Bureau of Economic Analysis publication Survey of Current Business. A detailed description of the methodology is presented in Kohout et.al., 1990.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Monthly fuel consumption and economic activity data are collected annually, and preliminary data are updated as they become available. Emissions are estimated twice: a preliminary "flash" estimate early in the following calendar year, and a final estimate about six months later.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Forty-eight contiguous states and Washington, D.C.

CONTACT:

Don Miller
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, IL 60439-4815
Phone: (708) 972-3946, (708) 972-3748
FTS: 972-3946, FTS 972-3748

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Kohout, E.J., D.J. Miller, L.A. Nieves, D.S. Rothman, C.L. Saricks, F. Stodolsky and D.A. Hanson. 1990. Current emission trends for nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and volatile organic compounds by month and state: Methodology and results. Argonne National Laboratory Report, ANL/EAIS/TM-25. Argonne, IL.

DATABASE(S):

Month and State Current Emissions Trends (MSCET) Database

> The MSCET database contains emissions estimates by state and month for 1975 to 1988 for 68 emission source groups. Data are available in ASCII, SAS, or tab-delimited formats on magnetic tape, floppy diskettes, or hardcopy.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

National Energy Information Center

OFFICE:

Energy Information Administration
National Energy Information Center

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the Department of Energy's independent statistical and analytical agency, with a mandate to collect and publish data and prepare analyses on energy production, consumption, prices, and resources, and projections of energy supply and demand.

DATA COVERAGE:

EIA collects and disseminates data on energy sources; reserves; total production; consumption by source, by end use sector, per capita, and per GNP dollar; energy imports and exports; and related economic and statistical information, both historical and forecasted (e.g., energy efficiency indicators). Trends in the production of specific fuel types (e.g., coal,oil, natural gas, nuclear, hydroelectric power, and certain renewable energy sources) and production of electricity by source are available.

COLLECTION METHODS:

The methods for generating energy statistics, which are varied, are described in Appendix E of the Annual Energy Review. They include survey reporting by energy production, transmission, and distribution companies and end users, and calculations and estimations made by EIA.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected monthly, quarterly, yearly, biennially, and triennially.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States and some global.

CONTACT:

National Energy Information Center
U.S. Department of Energy
Forrestal Building, 1F-048
Washington, D.C. 20585

Phone: (202) 586-8800
FTS: 896-8800
TDD: (202) 586-1181

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. 1991. Annual energy review 1990 (and early reports in this series). DOE/EIA-0384(90). Washington, D.C.

—. 1990. Annual energy outlook 1990 with projections to 2010. Washington, D.C.

—. 1990. EIA Publications Directory 1977-1989. Distribution Category UC-98. DOE/EIA - 0149 (77-89). Washington, D.C.

Also available are monthly, quarterly, and annual reports by energy source and triennial reports on energy consumption.

DATABASE(S):

See the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Catalog of "Energy Data files" and "Energy Modeling Programs" prepared by the Energy Information Administration. Both available from NTIS or the EIA.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center

OFFICE:

Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Environmental Sciences Division

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The objective of the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) is to compile, evaluate, and distribute information related to carbon dioxide (CO_2) in support of the Department of Energy's Carbon Dioxide Research Program (CDRP). To accomplish this objective, CDIAC identifies researchers' needs for data, models, and information; obtains, evaluates, and ensures the quality of the information; and works with other national and international data centers as well as with individual researchers to promote and facilitate the exchange of data. CDIAC supports the data and information needs of researchers studying the effects of increasing atmospheric CO_2 on climate, carbon cycle processes, and resources.

DATA COVERAGE:

Variables measured and analyzed include any CO_2-related or greenhouse gas-related parameter. Trend data include: atmospheric CO_2 and methane concentrations from surface monitoring sites and from ice cores; CO_2 emissions resulting from fossil fuel consumption and cement production; historical land use data in Southeast Asia; long-term temperature and precipitation, cloudiness, and sunshine records for the United States; global and hemispheric temperature anomalies; dust veil indices; umbral/penumbral ratios; and radiocarbon data from oceanographic cruises.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data sets that are archived and distributed by CDIAC have either been sent to CDIAC voluntarily by the collecting agency or researcher or have been sent to CDIAC as a result of contracts made by CDIAC. CDIAC identifies data sets critical to greenhouse and global warming issues by conducting surveys of researchers and users of CDIAC's data products; contacting researchers and agencies addressing global warming issues; attending scientific conferences and symposia; and soliciting suggestions from DOE managers. CDIAC does not impose format restrictions on individuals and agencies that archive data at CDIAC. CDIAC accepts the data in whatever form (i.e., hardcopy, dBASE files, LOTUS files, flat ASCII files) is most convenient for the contributor. Irrespective of the source, CDIAC reviews all data sent to CDIAC before documenting and distributing the data set. These reviews, which are often extensive, involve consultation with the contributing agency or researcher. CDIAC does not correct or distribute any data sets or computer models without the written consent of the contributing individual or agency.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

The frequency of data collection with the CDRP program ranges from hourly (e.g., atmospheric CO_2 concentrations) to decennial (e.g., land use changes in Southeast Asia).

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Global.

CONTACT:

Paul Kanciruk, Director
Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
P.O. Box 2008
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6335
Phone: (615) 574-0390
FTS: 624-0390
FAX: (615) 574-2232
FAX FTS: 624-2232

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

Contact Sonja B. Jones at the address and phone numbers listed above.

PUBLICATIONS:

Boden, T.A., P. Kanciruk, and M.P. Farrell. 1990. Trends '90: A compendium of data on global change. ORNL/CDIAC-36. Oak Ridge, TN: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center.

Burtis, M.D. (ed.). 1989. Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center catalog of data bases and reports. Environmental Sciences Division Publication No. 3477. Oak Ridge, TN: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center.

Quinlan, F.T., T.R. Karl, and C.N. Williams, Jr. 1987. CDIAC numeric data collection: United States historical climatology network (HCN) serial temperature and precipitation data. NDP-019. Oak Ridge, TN: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center.

DATABASE(S):

All reports and data packages described in the above reports are available on request. For a complete listing and description of CDIAC databases, order "CDIAC Communications" from the contact listed above.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Integrated Data Base Program

OFFICE:

Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management and
Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Integrated Data Base Program (IDB) maintains data on all spent radioactive fuel and waste in the United States.

DATA COVERAGE:

The radioactive materials considered are: spent fuel, high-level waste, transuranic waste, low-level waste, mixed waste, commercial uranium mill tailings, remedial action waste, and decommissioning waste. For each category, current and projected inventories are given through the year 2020, and the radioactivity and thermal power are calculated based on reported or estimated isotopic compositions. In addition, characteristics and current inventories are reported for miscellaneous, highly radioactive materials that may require geologic disposal.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Yearly query of national DOE lead sites for each waste type and occasional direct inquiry of individual generator/storage sites.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected annually.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States.

CONTACT:

Jerry A. Klein, Program Manager
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
P.O. Box 2003
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-7358
Phone: (615) 574-6823
FTS: 624-6823

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Energy. 1991. Integrated database for 1991

- U.S. spent fuel and radioactive waste inventories, projections, and characteristics (and earlier reports in this series). Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

Various working databases are maintained at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Information is available on a case-by-case basis.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys

OFFICE:

National Center for Health Statistics
Office of Vital and Health Statistics Systems
Division of Health Examination Statistics

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The National Health Survey Act of 1956 provided for the establishment and continuation of a National Health Survey to obtain information about the health status of the population in the United States. The National Center for Health Statistics is responsible for this program. During the 1960s three Health Examination Surveys (HES Cycle I, II, and III) were conducted on probability samples of the civilian, non-institutionalized population of the United States. A nutritional component was included in subsequent health examination surveys: the first National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES I) conducted during 1971-75, NHANES II conducted during 1976-80, the Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HHANES) conducted during 1982-84, and the ongoing NHANES III. Environmental data collection effort mainly started with NHANES I.

DATA COVERAGE:

NHANES I:

Data collected include: general physical examination, nutrition examination, carbon monoxide tests, and tobacco use.

NHANES II:

In addition to the variables listed above, the following data were collected: lead and carboxyhemoglobin in whole blood; organochlorine pesticides, residues, and metabolites in urine specimens (2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 2,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinol; 2,4,5-trichlorophenol; pentachlorophenol; para-nitrophenol; 2,4,5-T; 2,4,-D; silvex; dicamba; alpha-monocarboxylic acid; dicarboxylic acid); and organochlorine pesticides, residues, and metabolites in serum (trans-nonachlor; heptachlor epoxide; oxychlordane; heptachlor; alpha-BHC; beta-BHC; gamma-BHC; delta-BHC; aldrin; endrin; dieldrin; DDT; DDE; DDD; hexachlorobenzene; and mirex). Also analyzed were: heating fuel used; tobacco use; and pesticide and disinfectant exposure and poisoning.

HHANES:

Data comparable to the NHANES II study were collected from the Hispanic population.

NHANES III:

In addition to variables listed above, the following data are collected: occupation and protective equipment and exposure to volatile substances; source of drinking water; cadmium and cotinine in urine. Also the following pesticides in urine are measured: pentachlorophenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,5-dichlorophenol; 1,4,5-trichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-nitrophenol; 3,4,5-trichloro-2-pyridinol; 1-naphthol; 2-naphthol; isopropoxyphenol; carbofuranphenol; and 2,4-dichlorophenoxacetic acid. Blood from the Priority Toxicant Reference Range Study is analyzed for: benzene; toluene; ethylbenzene; xylenes; styrene; trimethylebenzenes; carbon tetrachloride; chloroform; dichloromethane; trichloromethane; trichloroethylene; tetrachloroethylene; and dichlorobenzenes.

COLLECTION METHODS:

The Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys are complex, multi-stage, stratified, probability sample surveys. The process of selecting a sample of persons to be examined involves the selection of primary sampling units, census enumeration districts, segments, households, eligible persons, and finally sample persons. The pesticides and volatiles are being measured on a volunteer subgroup only. Data are collected by direct physical examinations, tests, measurements, and interviews.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Periodic (as determined appropriate).

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States.

CONTACT:

Robert Murphy, Director
National Center for Health Statistics
3700 East West Hwy., Room 258
Hyattsville, MD 20782
Phone: (301) 436-7068
FTS: 436-7068

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Annest, J.L., J.L. Pirkle, D. Makuc, et al. 1983. Chronological trend in blood lead levels between 1976 and 1980. N. Engl. J. Med. 308:1373-1377.

– and K.R. Mahaffey. Blood lead levels for persons ages 6 months-74 years. Vital and Health Statistics Series. Series 11, No. 233 DHHS (Pub. No. PHS 84-1683). Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

Kutz, F., R. Murphy, and Strassman. 1978. Survey of pesticide residues and their metabolites in urine from the general population. In: Pentachlorophenol. K. Ranga Rao, ed. New York: Plennum Publishing Corp.

Mahaffey, K.R., J.L. Annest, J. Roberts, and R.S. Murphy. 1983. Prevalence of elevated blood lead levels by selected demographic and socioeconomic factors (NHANES II). N. Engl. J. Med. 307:573-579.

Murphy, R. and C. Harvey. 1985. Residues and metabolites of selected persistent halogenated hydrocarbons in blood specimens from a general population survey. Environ. Health Persp. 60:115-120.

–, F. Kutz, and Strassman. 1983. Selected pesticide residues or metabolites in blood and urine specimens from a general population survey. Environ. Health Persp. 48:81-86.

National Center for Health Statistics. Blood carbon monoxide levels in persons 3-74 years of age, U.S., 1976-80. Advance Data No. 76.

DATABASE(S):

A list of HANES datatapes and publications can be requested from:

Scientific and Technical Information Branch
Division of Data Services
3700 East-West Highway
Hyattsville, MD 20782
Phone: (301) 436-8500
FTS: 436-8500

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Public Lands Statistics

OFFICE:

Bureau of Land Management
Office of Public Affairs

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program provides a national summary of key statistics for all of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands, at the State level in most cases.

DATA COVERAGE:

Data summarized include statistics on: mineral and surface ownership; grazing permits/leases; range conditions; forest utilization; wildlife populations; threatened and endangered species; status of wild horses and burros; cultural resources activities; recreation visits; and listing of recreation, wilderness, and wilderness study areas. Data also contain national mineral statistics such as leasing, permitting, development/exploration activity, patents issued, and plans of operation approved.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Some data are estimates whereas other data reflect actual counts or measurements.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Annual.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Most of the surface resource statistics are restricted to the 270 million acres administered by BLM throughout the United States. Mineral statistics pertain to the 732 million acres of Federal mineral estates subject to surface and subsurface mineral development. Mineral lands include public lands administered by BLM and other agencies, acquired lands, and lands that have been patented with some or all minerals reserved to the United States.

CONTACT:

Michael Ratliff, Chief
Office of Public Affairs
Bureau of Land Management (130)
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Phone: (202) 208-5717
FTS: 208-5717

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

For additional information, pertaining to a particular state or area, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, in Alaska: (907) 271-5555; California: (916) 978-4746; Colorado: (303) 236-1700; Idaho: (208) 334-1771; Montana: (406) 255-2913; Nevada: (702) 784-5311; New Mexico: (505) 988-6316; Oregon: (503) 231-6274; Utah: (801) 524-3146; Wyoming: (307) 772-2111; Eastern United States: (703) 461-1369; or Boise Fire Center: (208) 389-2457.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. 1991. Public land statistics 1990 (and earlier reports in this series). Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

Various data management systems maintained at Headquarters and State level offices of the BLM (e.g., The Grazing Authorization and Billing System, the Range Management Automated System).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Range Site Inventory

OFFICE:

Bureau of Land Management
Division of Rangeland Resources

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Range Site Inventory provides an on-the-ground assessment of rangeland administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

DATA COVERAGE:

The Range Site Inventory produces data and maps on habitat types which can be interpreted, along with other data, as to their production capabilities and suitability for grazing, wildlife, recreation, natural beauty, watershed management, and open space. A Range or ecological site map provides the basic ecological data for planning the use, development, rehabilitation, and management of rangeland. To date, data on approximately 89,648,000 acres have been compiled. Additional inventories are being conducted annually. Data are also used to evaluate the potential of range ecosystems to produce and sustain distinctive kinds and amounts of vegetation.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data are collected by double sampling range sites (harvesting and estimating) and soil survey.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Every ten years.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

All inventories completed to date are within the administrative boundaries of BLM lands authorized for livestock grazing in the Western United States .

CONTACT:

Chief
Division of Rangeland Resources
Bureau of Land Management (220)
1725 I Street, NW
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FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

Contact State Director and Service Center Director of the affiliated state.

PUBLICATIONS:

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. 1976. National Range Handbook. H-4419-1. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

Inventory Data System (IDS)

The IDS is maintained at the BLM Service Center using ASPEN\2 database software on a Honeywell mainframe. BLM uses SITEFORM as input data to describe soil, vegetation composition and production, and ecological status as well as location and climate characteristics.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Timber Sale Information System

OFFICE:

Bureau of Land Management
Division of Forestry

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program maintains a database on all Bureau of Land Management (BLM) timber sales. It produces detailed information on every timber sale offered and/or sold and is capable of generating reports to give current status of individual timber sales or summaries of particular information for any administrative unit from the resource area level up to the bureau level.

DATA COVERAGE:

Data include information on each cutting unit (e.g., acreage, volume, value, and species of timber, uncut volume and acreage, and unhauled volume and acreage). For each timber sale, the database has the following information: appraised value; total purchase price; sale date; approval date; expiration date; purchaser; total volume and value by species; unpaid balance; contract modifications; and termination date.

COLLECTION METHODS:

The information on cutting unit acreage and volume and appraised sale value is generated when the sale is advertised. The information on total purchase price, value of cutting units, sale date, purchaser, and total purchase price is generated when the sale is made. Information on cutting and payment is generated monthly, and contract modifications and termination data are generated as they occur.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Periodically (dependent on activity in the timber sales program).

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

This program covers all timber sales made by the BLM. The BLM timber sale program is mostly in California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

CONTACT:

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Bureau of Land Management (230)
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Washington, D.C. 20240
Phone: (202) 653-8864
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FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. 1987. Material disposal report. Denver, CO: Bureau of Land Management.

—. 1990. Public land statistics 1989 (and earlier reports in this series). Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

The Timber Sale Information System

> This system is made up of two separate databases for BLM: the Oregon Consolidated Timber Sale Information System which covers the states of Oregon and Washington and the Material Disposal System which covers all other states.

The Consolidated Timber Sale Information System

> This system is made up of the following Aspen/2 databases: prospectus information; sale appraisal information; purchaser information; posting NO-BIDS; approval and expiration dates; cutting unit specifics; sale modification entries; timber payment entries; contract termination and defaults; and road maintenance, contributed payments, etc.

The Material Disposal System

> This system is made up of the following Aspen/2 databases for sawtimber: timber sale contract information; species summaries; cutting and hauling information; and sale unit and modifications information.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Minerals Information Program

OFFICE:

Bureau of Mines

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Bureau of Mines collects and interprets data concerning mineral production, consumption, and trade both in the United States and worldwide. It performs assessments on the worldwide availability of minerals and identifies potential mineral resources. Comprehensive analyses are also made on the impact of government policies, economic conditions, and political events on the mineral industry and mineral supplies.

DATA COVERAGE:

Data are collected on over 100 ferrous, nonferrous, and industrial mineral commodities, including abrasives, aluminum, antimony, arsenic, asbestos, natural asphalt, barium, bauxite, beryllium, bismuth, boron, bromine, cadmium, calcium, calcium carbonate, cement, cesium, chromium, clays, cobalt, columbium, copper, corundum-emery, diamond, diatomite, explosives, feldspar, ferroalloys, fluorspar, fused alumina, gallium, garnet, gemstones, germanium, gold, graphite, greensand, gypsum, hafnium, helium, indium, iodine, iron ore, iron and steel, iron oxide pigments, kyanite-mullite, lead, lime, lithium, magnesium and magnesium compounds, manganese, mercury, mica, molybdenum, nepheline syenite, nickel, nitrogen, peat, perlite, phosphate rock, platinum-group metals, potash, pumice, quartz crystal, rare earths, rhenium, rubidium, salt, sand and gravel, scandium, selenium, silicon, silicon carbide, silver, sodium compounds, staurolite, crushed stone, dimension stone, strontium, sulfur, talc, tantalum, tellurium, thallium, thorium, tin, titanium, tripoli, tungsten, vanadium, vermiculite, wollastonite, yttrium, zeolites, zinc, and zirconium.

For most of these mineral commodities, statistical coverage includes uses and production by weight and by state and country, imports, exports, value, recovery from scrap, mine locations, mine capacities, and mine wastes.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Bureau of Mines commodity specialists collect data on specific minerals and materials, and state activity specialists collect information from U.S. companies operating mines and mineral processing plants. Country specialists obtain data from foreign governments, U.S. embassies, and international publications, and they visit mines overseas to monitor mineral production and consumption worldwide.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, and/or annually.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States and over 160 foreign countries.

CONTACTS:

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Division of Mineral Commodities
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Office of Public Information
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FTS: 634-1001

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contacts.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. 1991. Mineral commodity summaries 1991 (annual). Washington, D.C.

—. 1991. State mineral summaries 1991 (annual). Washington, D.C.

—. 1990. The mineral position of the United States - 1989. Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, under the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970. Washington, D.C.

—. 1990. Minerals yearbook, 1988. Vol. 1, Metals and minerals. Vol. 2, Area reports: Domestic. Vol. 3, Area reports: International. Washington, D.C. (individual chapters are available as preprints except where they have been superseded by 1989 or 1990 preprints.)

DATABASE(S):

MINES-DATA

Late in 1989, a computer bulletin board service was introduced by the Bureau of Mines. Coverage includes aluminum, bauxite, beryllium, bismuth, cadmium. chromium, copper, gallium, gold and silver, iron and steel scrap, lead, magnesium, mercury, molybdenum, platinum-group metals, silicon, thallium, thorium, tin, titanium, vanadium, and zinc. To access the system, call (202) 634-4637. For information on how to use the service, call (202) 634-9632 and leave a message for the systems operator.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Master Deed Listing

OFFICE:

National Park Service
Land Resources Division

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Master Deed Listing provides data and information on the number of units and size of all lands lying within the authorized boundaries of the National Park System (NPS).

DATA COVERAGE:

Primary data are number of units and size in acres by type (e.g., national park, national monument, etc.), by ownership (e.g., federal, private, state or political subdivision thereof), and by state. Data also include: owner's name; size of ownership (if federal, how and when acquired, at what cost, and with what reservations); and size of NPS unit.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data are generated through surveys and inventories of NPS properties.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

The database is updated monthly.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

CONTACT:

Renee Minnick, Chief
Coordination and Control Branch
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127
Phone: (202) 343-3862
FTS: 343-3862

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

The Department of the Interior, National Park Service publishes the following reports as of September 30 and December 31 annually:

Summary of acreages (alphabetical by area with summary by type of unit);

Listing of acreages by region (alphabetical by area within regional jurisdictions);

Listing of acreage, by state and county (alphabetical by area on regional basis, showing acreage by county/state); and

Listing of acreage by state (total acreage by state); and

State and county reports by states (alphabetical by state, showing acreage by county and area(s) within county).

DATABASE(S):

Master Deed Listing

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service Gaseous Pollutant Monitoring Network

OFFICE:

National Park Service
Air Quality Division
Monitoring and Data Analysis Branch

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The primary objectives of the gaseous pollutant monitoring program are to: establish existing or baseline concentrations in National Park Service (NPS) units; assess trends in air quality in NPS units; judge compliance with national air quality standards; assist in the development and revision of national and regional air pollution control policies for rural areas; provide data for atmospheric model development and evaluation; and correlate effects of existing air quality on park resources.

DATA COVERAGE:

Variables measured include ozone, sulfur dioxide, and meteorological parameters including wind speed, wind direction, temperature, dew point, solar radiation, and precipitation.

COLLECTION METHODS:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reference or equivalent methods are used to monitor ozone and sulfur dioxide on a continuous basis. Sulfur dioxide is measured on a 24-hour time integrated basis using filter packs with subsequent analysis of the filters using ion chromatography. Ozone is measured at 41 NPS areas; sulfur dioxide at 33; and meteorological parameters at 39.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Hourly; additionally, sulfur dioxide is collected on a time-integrated basis with two twenty-four-hour samples per week.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Nationwide in selected Class I and Class II National Park units as designated under the Clean Air Act.

CONTACT:

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FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

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Air Quality Monitoring Systems Specialists
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Denver, CO 80225
Phone: (303) 969-2072
FTS: 327-2072

PUBLICATIONS:

None available.

DATABASE(S):

The NPS maintains an environmental database management system based on ORACLE for internal use. All NPS data are submitted to the EPA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service Visibility Monitoring Network

OFFICE:

National Park Service
Air Quality Division
Research Branch
Fort Collins Office

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Visibility Monitoring Program consists of two major components: optical monitoring and fine particle sampling. The program began in 1978 and now covers fifty-six National Park Service units. The program provides basic information on visibility conditions in National Park Service Class I areas throughout the country, primarily in the western United States. Information is used to assess trends, develop source-receptor relationships, and identify cause-effect relationships.

DATA COVERAGE:

Principal components measured by optical monitoring are: view (scenic vistas), atmospheric extinction coefficient, and Beta scattering. Principal components measured by fine particle sampling are: PM-10, fine mass, nitrates, sulfates, organic carbon, elemental carbon, elements (Na-Pb), optical absorption, and atmospheric levels of hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Visual range measurements and instrument measurements of fine particle mass and chemical composition are made at field locations.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected hourly and weekly.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Nationwide; however, primarily in the western United States.

CONTACT:

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National Survey Park Service -AIR
Foothills Campus
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80523
Phone: (303) 491-8292

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Malm, W.C. and J.V. Molenar. 1984. Visibility measurements in national parks in the western United States. J. Air Poll. Control Assoc. 34(9):899-903.

Malm, W.C. 1989. Atmospheric haze. Its sources and effects on visibility in rural areas of the continental United States. Environ. Mon. Assess. 12:203-225.

DATABASE(S):

None available for public access.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Recreational Trails, Long-Distance Trail Management, and National Trail Inventory and Plan

OFFICE:

National Park Service
National Trails System Branch

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

National Recreational Trails are defined within the National Trails System Act. Since 1968, over 780 trails have been recognized by either the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture. Although the majority are on Federal lands, the trails are found in all states and reflect a broad diversity of trails cherished by Americans. The National Park Service (NPS) expedites certification and re-certification, and maintains files on all registered trails.

Long-Distance Trail Management seeks to implement the National Trails System Act by promoting and enhancing the nation's 17 national scenic and national historic trails. Management responsibilities include funding and staffing, monitoring trail conditions, protecting trail corridors, providing public and press information, and fostering certification, interpretation, public involvement, and interagency coordination.

The National Trail Inventory and Plan program seeks to implement the requirement in the National Trails System Act for a National Trail Plan. To provide a foundation for the Plan, a national inventory is being conducted and regional directories of trail resources are being published. The program works with regional trails interest groups to identify new trail opportunities and strategies to protect the region's system of trails, and assists individual states and metropolitan areas in developing trails, recreational greenways, and corridors.

DATA COVERAGE:

For National Recreational Trails, data for each trail include: state(s) where trail is located; trail name and registration number; seasons and types of use; types of surface; trail length; date designated; and address of administering agency.

For Long-Distance Trails, statistics vary widely, but generally include: numbers of trails by type; length of route, completed route, adjacent motor route, or high potential route segments; contacts for agency and citizen volunteer groups associated with each trail; dates of Congressional establishment and planning steps; and general budgets and expenses for each NPS-administered trail for Fiscal Years 1989-1991. More detailed information, such as trail condition or ownership by State, may not be known or may only be available from field offices.

Under the National Trail Inventory and Plan, primary data elements include: trail or area name; managing agency and type; area acreage; total number and mileage of trails in the management area; designated trail use mileage; and information on associated activities and services, access, and contacts.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data are collected through inventory, research in field offices, surveys using standardized forms, inspection of planning documents, and analysis of application submissions.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data for National Recreational Trails are collected once, upon application. Collection frequency for Long-Distance Trails varies as needed. For the National Trail Inventory and Plan, nine NPS Regions will be inventoried between 1987 and 1995 and re-inventoried every 5 years as funding and staffing allow.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States.

CONTACTS:

For National Trails Management and Administration:

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Christopher Soller
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For Long-Distance Trail Planning:

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Phone: (202) 208-4303
FTS: 268-4303

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contacts.

PUBLICATIONS:

National Park Service. 1988. National Recreation Trails Guide. 108 pp. Washington, D.C.

—. 1989. Trails of the Mid-Atlantic Region. 70 pp. with maps. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

—. 1990. Report on America's National Scenic, National Historic, and National Recreational Trails: 1989-1990. 24 pp. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

Statistical Summary of America's National Recreational Trails

Statistical Summary of America's Long-Distance Trails

Nationwide Trails Inventory (by NPS Region)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

OFFICE:

National Park Service
Park Planning and Protection Division

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program is designed to collect data on wild and scenic rivers of the nation which have outstanding natural, recreational, or cultural values in a free-flowing condition and which provide for public enjoyment without destroying those values.

DATA COVERAGE:

The basic statistics kept are: number of rivers in National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; river miles in the system, including miles by agency administration and classification (wild, scenic, and recreational); number of rivers formally studied pursuant to congressional direction; and number of rivers and river mileage potentially eligible for designation as listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Inventory of designated and proposed wild and scenic rivers.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data for the Nationwide Rivers Inventory were collected in the late 1970s and early 1980s. National Wild and Scenic River designations are updated biennially or as designations occur.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States.

CONTACTS:

John Haubert
Outdoor Recreation Planner
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FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

For Nationwide Rivers Inventory contact:

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PUBLICATIONS:

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 1982. The nationwide rivers inventory. Washington, D.C.

Olson, W.K. 1988. Natural rivers and the public trust. Washington, D.C.

Watanabe, A. 1988. Two decades of river protection: A report on the national wild and scenic rivers system. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

River Mileage Classification for Components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Public Use Analysis and Reporting Program

OFFICE:

National Park Service
Public Use Reporting Branch
Socio-Economic Studies Division

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The National Park Service (NPS) public use data collection program emphasizes timely production of edited information for a variety of administrative, resource management, planning. and other technical applications.

DATA COVERAGE:

Statistical data include: total visits; recreational visits, visitor hours, and visitor days; nonrecreational visits, visitor hours, and visitor days; bus traffic; and overnight stays (tent, recreation vehicle, backcountry, concession lodging, concession campgrounds) by state, region, category, urban/rural location, theme, fee collection status, acreage, and wilderness.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Actual counts of visitors entering areas administered by the NPS. Multipliers and conversion factors used in compiling data are verified by twelve month sample surveys of visitors conducted every three years. Monthly data are audited and reconciled before being published by the end of the third week following the close of the month. Fifteen field audits are conducted by a central office at major reporting areas every year.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected, edited, and published monthly. The computer database contains monthly data back to 1979; paper records go back to 1904.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

All areas of the national park system (National Parks, Monuments, Recreation Areas, Battlefields, Historic Sites, etc.) receiving public use (324 out of 355 designated areas) in the continental United States, Alaska, Virgin Islands, Guam, Hawaii, Samoa, and Puerto Rico.

CONTACTS:

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FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

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PUBLICATIONS:

National Park Service. Statistical abstract (annual). Washington (Denver): Statistical Office.

—. Monthly public use report. Washington (Denver): Statistical Office.

DATABASE(S):

On-line access is not available.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Contaminant Biomonitoring Program

OFFICE:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement
Division of Environmental Contaminants

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The National Containment Biomonitoring Program (NCBP) is maintained by the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to document temporal and geographic trends in concentrations of persistent environmental contaminants that may threaten fish and wildlife. The NCBP is the FWS segment of the National Pesticide Monitoring Program, a multi-agency monitoring effort by the member agencies of the Federal Committee on Pest Control. Since 1965, FWS has periodically determined concentrations of potentially toxic elements and selected organochlorine chemicals in fish and wildlife collected from a nationwide network of stations.

DATA COVERAGE:

Organochlorine chemical residues measured in freshwater fish, starlings, and waterfowl samples and analyzed for trends include: p,p'-DDT and DDT-metabolites p,p-DDE and p,p'-DDD (TDE); PCBs (aroclor 1242, 1248, 1254, 1260); aldrin, dieldrin, endrin; heptachlor; heptachlor epoxide; chlordane (five isomers); toxaphene; benzene hexachloride; lindane; hexachlorobenzene; methoxychlor; mirex; pentachloranisole; and dacthal. In addition, freshwater fish are analyzed for elemental contaminants, including: arsenic; cadmium; copper; lead; mercury; selenium; and zinc.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Composite samples of whole freshwater fish are collected in replicate from 112 stations in major rivers throughout the United States and in the Great Lakes. Preferred fish species, methods of collecting, shipping, archiving, and preparing samples, and data analysis procedures are described in Ribick et al., 1983; Lowe et al., 1985; Schmidtt et al., 1990; Schmidtt and Brumbaugh, 1990 (See Publications). Quality control samples are analyzed to estimate accuracy and precision of results.

Starlings are collected in replicate from 139 terrestrial sites in the contiguous 48 states. Chemical and statistical methodologies are described in Bunck et al., 1987.

Wings of mallards and black ducks shot by hunters in the continental United States are collected to assess body burden of organochlorine compounds in migratory birds. Procedures for collecting, pooling, sample preparation, chemical analysis, and statistical analysis are described in Cain, 1981 and Prouty and Bunck, 1986.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

This monitoring program has continued at two- to four-year intervals since 1965. The FWS is in the process of reviewing the NCBP and an agency initiative has been approved for FY 1992.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

The fish monitoring network covers the major rivers of the United States and the Great Lakes. Starling collection sites are located within each five-degree block of latitude and longitude in the contiguous 48 states. Mallards are collected throughout the continental United States and black duck are collected from the Atlantic Flyway.

CONTACTS:

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FTS: 921-2148

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Fishery Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Fisheries Contaminant Research Center
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FTS: 276-1800

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contacts.

PUBLICATIONS:

Bunck, C.M., R.M. Prouty, and A.J. Krynitsky. 1987. Residues of organochlorine pesticides and polychlorobiphenyls in starlings (Sturnus vulgaris) from the continental United States, 1982. Environ. Mon. Assess. 8:59-75.

Cain, B.W. 1981. Nationwide residues of organochlorine compounds in wings of adult mallards and black ducks, 1979-80. Pesticide Mon. J. 15:128-134.

Lowe, T.P., T.W. May, W.G. Brumbaugh, and D.A. Kane. 1985. National Contaminant Biomonitoring Program: Concentrations of seven elements in freshwater fish, 1978-1981. Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxcol. 14:363-388.

Prouty, R.M. and C.M. Bunck. 1986. Organochlorine residues in adult mallard and black duck wings, 1981-82. Environ. Mon. Assess. 6:49-57.

Schmidtt, C.J. and W.G. Brumbaugh. 1990. National Contaminant Biomonitoring Program: Concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, selenium, and zinc in U.S. freshwater fish, 1976-1984. Arch. Environ, Contam. Toxicol. 19:731-747.

Schmidtt, C.J., M.A. Ribick, J.L. Ludke, and T.W. May. 1983. Organochlorine residues in freshwater fish, 1976-1979. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Publication 152. Washington, D.C.

Schmitt, C.J., J.L. Zajicek and M.A. Ribick. 1985. National Pesticide Monitoring Program: Residues of organochlorine chemicals in U.S. freshwater fish, 1980-81. Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 14:225-260.

Schmitt, C.J., J.L. Zajicek and P.H. Peterman. 1990. National Contaminant Biomonitoring Program: Residues of organochlorine chemicals in U.S. freshwater fish, 1976-1984. Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 19:748-782.

DATABASE(S):

Environmental Contaminant Data Management System (ECDMS)

The ECDMS is the primary repository for the fish, starling, and waterfowl wing data. In addition, the fish data are stored on the EPA STORET system under user ID 11FDS. The ECDMS also contains tissue residue data from contaminant related field studies completed by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The database may be accessed by contacting:

James K. Andreasen
Division of Environmental Contaminants
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mailstop 330 ARLSQ
18th and C Sts., NW
Washington, D.C. 20240
Phone: (703) 358-2148
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation

OFFICE:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Aid Division

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation has been conducted every five years since 1955. It represents one of the oldest and most comprehensive continuing recreation surveys.

The purpose of the survey is to gather information on the number of anglers, hunters, and nonconsumptive wildlife recreation participants in the United States, as well as how often they participate and how much money they spend on these activities. Nonconsumptive recreationists are those who enjoy photographing, observing, and feeding wildlife.

DATA COVERAGE:

Numerical data include: number of participants in different types of hunting, fishing, and wildlife-associated recreation activities; days of participation and trips; species hunted and fished; types of expenditures; and selected socioeconomic characteristics of participants.

COLLECTION METHODS:

The 1985 survey was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, a sample of almost 110,000 households nationwide was screened, mostly by telephone, to determine who in the household had participated in wildlife activities. The second phase of the survey consisted of detailed in-person interviews conducted with subsamples of anglers, hunters, and non-consumptive participants who were identified in the screening phase. Sample sizes were designed to provide statistically reliable results at the state level for the surveyed activities. In 1985, a total of 33,973 anglers and hunters and 30,177 non-consumptive users were in the detailed sample.

Some changes have been made in the 1991 survey design. For example, telephone interviews were conducted three times during the year (as opposed to once) and interviewees were asked to recall hunting, fishing, and non-consumptive activities for the previous four months (as opposed to one-year recall). Despite these changes, data from the 1991 survey will be comparable with previous survey results.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Five year intervals (except between the 1985 and 1991 surveys because additional time was required to revise survey design).

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

The entire United States.

CONTACT:

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PUBLICATIONS:

Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. 1988. 1985 National survey of fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation (and earlier reports in this series). Washington, D.C.

—. 1988. Net economic recreation values for deer, elk, and waterfowl hunting and bass fishing, 1985. Fish and Wildlife Service Report 85-1. Washington, D.C.

—. 1988. Net economic values of non-consumptive wildlife-related recreation, 1985. Fish and Wildlife Service Report 85-2. Washington, D.C.

—. 1989. Wildlife related recreation on public lands, 1985. Fish and Wildlife Service Report 85-3. Washington, D.C.

—. 1989. Hunting on wetlands, 1985. Fish and Wildlife Service Report 85-4. Washington, D.C.

—. 1989. Black bass fishing in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Report 85-6. Washington, D.C.

—. 1989. Trout fishing in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Report 85-7. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

The database provides the statistics described under Data Coverage. Public access by data tape or diskette is available.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Wetlands Inventory

OFFICE:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement
Branch of Special Projects

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In 1975, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service established the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) to develop technically sound and comprehensive information on the characteristics and extent of wetland resources in the United States.

DATA COVERAGE:

Status and trends information is available for selected wetland types including: estuarine wetlands; palustrine wetlands; lacustrine wetlands; and deepwater habitats in the lower forty-eight states. In addition, statistical data are available for coastal waters and bay bottoms, coastal marshlands and mangroves, recent changes in inland vegetated wetlands, recent changes in lacustrine deepwater habitats, estimates of current annual wetland losses, estimates of wetland losses by flyways, states with significant changes in wetland resources, indicators of development pressures on wetland resources, and causes of wetland losses. The Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 requires that updates of the wetland status and trends be produced on a 10 year cycle with reports due in 1990, 2000, 2010, etc.

COLLECTION METHODS:

A stratified random sample is used with the basic data strata being formed by state boundaries and the 35 physical subdivisions described by E.H. Hammond (1970). Additional strata specific to the study are special coastal strata encompassing the Marine Intertidal category, the Estuarine System, and other strata encompassing the Great lakes. This results in over 200 strata for the study. Sample units are allocated to strata in proportion to the expected amount of wetland and deepwater habitat acreage as estimated by earlier work. Each sample unit is a four-square-mile area, two miles on each side. After the units are selected at random within strata and plotted on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, aerial photography is obtained for the new time period. All wetland and deepwater habitat changes are marked as to cause, either natural or human induced. The photointerpreted data for each unit is then prepared for computer analysis. Several quality control checks are routinely made to eliminate errors.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected continuously with updates on a ten-year cycle. The 1990 update provides trend data on wetlands losses and gains between the 1970's and the 1980's.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

The wetland mapping phase of the project has produced map coverage for approximately seventy percent of the lower forty-eight states, twenty-two percent of Alaska, and all of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Guam. Wetland status and trends information is designed to provide statistical estimates on a national basis (lower forty-eight states). In addition, regional intensification studies are available for the Chesapeake Bay Region (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Virginia), and the Central Valley of California. Other statewide status information is available for the states of Florida, Delaware, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington, Maryland, and Connecticut. Status reports covering the coastal wetlands of Alaska and the Prairie Pothole Region (North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota) are also available.

CONTACTS:

Bill O. Wilen
Project Leader
National Wetlands Inventory
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
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1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240
Phone: (703) 358-2201
FTS: 921-2201

Thomas E. Dahl
National Wetlands Inventory
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
9720 Executive Center Dr.
Suite 101 Monroe Bldg.
St. Petersberg, FL 33702-2440
Phone: (813) 893-3873
FTS: 826-3873

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

National Wetlands Inventory maps may be ordered by calling: 1-800-USA-MAPS. In Virginia, call (703) 648-6045.

PUBLICATIONS:

Dahl, T.E. and H.R. Pywell. 1989. National status and trends study: Estimating wetland resources in the 1980s. IN: Wetlands: Concerns and Successes. American Water Resources Assoc.

Dahl, T.E. and C.E. Johnson. 1991. Status and trends of wetlands in the conterminous United States, 1970's to 1980's. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington, D.C.

Frayer, W.E., T.J. Monahan, D.C. Bowden, and F.A. Graybill. 1983. Status and trends of wetlands and deepwater habitats in the coterminous United States 1950s to 1970s. Colorado State University: Department of Forest and Wood Science.

Hammond, E.H. 1970. Physical subdivisions of the United States. IN: National Atlas of the United States. Reston, VA: U.S. Geological Survey. 417 pp.

Hefner, J.M. and J.D. Brown. 1985. Wetland trends in the southeastern United States. Atlanta, GA: Fish and Wildlife Service.

Tiner, R.W. Jr. 1984. Wetlands of the United States: Current status and recent trends. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service.

Wilen, B.O. and W.E. Frayer. 1988. Status and trends of U.S. forested wetlands. IN: Proceedings of the international forested wetlands resource: Identification and inventory. Baton Rouge, LA.

—. and R.W. Tiner Jr. 1989. The national wetlands inventory - the first ten years. IN: Wetlands: Concerns and successes. American Water Resources Assoc.

DATABASE(S):

Wetland Plant Species Database

The database is a listing of plants occurring in wetlands, as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's wetland definition and classification system. It lists scientific and common names and distribution of 6,728 plant species. It can be accessed by family, scientific, or common name, region, state, and wetland indicator status. The database is updated as additional information is received.

State and regional subdivisions of the Wetland Plant Species Database are available on floppy disks from:

BIODATA, Inc
P.O. Box 280605
331 Wright Street, 7-107
Lakewood, CO 80228
Phone: (303) 987-2557

Books

Books contains bibliographic citations for almost 300 sources such as national, regional, and state floras, checklists, and botanical manuals used to compile the Wetland Plant Species Database.

Wetland Values Citation Database

This is a bibliographic database with over 12,000 listings of worldwide published scientific literature on wetland functions and values. It has an extensive number of searchable fields, including geographic descriptors, hydrological units, ecological regions, and wetlands types, as well as subject, title, and abstract fields. It includes literature from the 1950s to the present.

Information on the Wetlands Values Citation Database is available from:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Branch of Special Projects
Room 400, Arlington Square
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240
Phone: (703) 358-2201
FTS: 921-2201

Wetland Geographic Information System

The National Wetlands Inventory is constructing a geo-referenced wetland database using geographic information system (GIS) technologies. Three systems comprise the GIS: (1) The Wetlands Analytical Mapping System (WAMS); (2) The Map Overlay and Statistical System (MOSS); and, (3) The Cartographic Output System (COS). To date, more than 6,916 NWI maps representing 12.8% of the continental United States have been digitized. Statewide databases have been built for New Jersey, Indiana, Washington, Illinois, Delaware, and Maryland and are in progress for Virginia and Minnesota. NWI digital data are also available for portions of 25 other states. Wetland GIS database files may be purchased from The National Wetlands Inventory office in St. Petersburg, FL (See Contacts).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

North American Breeding Bird Survey

OFFICE:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Office of Migratory Bird Management
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Breeding Bird Survey Program, started in 1966, provides a uniform basis for assessing long-term trends in avian populations throughout North America.

DATA COVERAGE:

Total number of individuals recorded by species, survey route, and state are available. Long-term trend analyses are performed every two years.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Field procedures provide uniform sampling of bird populations by major physiographic regions across the continent. The data collection methods, which involve censusing of birds by sight and sound for specified periods of time along established survey routes during the breeding season (usually the month of June), and methods for data processing and analysis are described in Robbins, Bystrak and Geissler (1986).

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected annually.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Randomly distributed roadside routes have been established within each one degree block of latitude and longitude in the conterminous United States and the roaded areas of Alaska and Canada.

CONTACT:

Bruce Peterjohn, Ornithologist
Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior
Laurel, MD 20708
Phone: (301) 498-0330
FTS: 956-7330

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Droege, S. and J.R. Sauer. 1990. North American breeding bird survey annual summary 1989 stud. Avian Biol. 90(8). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Robbins, C.S., D. Bystrak and P. Geissler. 1986. The breeding bird survey: Its first 15 years, 1965-1979. Resource Pub. No. 157. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service.

DATABASE(S):

Breeding Bird Survey Database

This database contains raw counts, weather information, route histories, and observer information.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Lands

OFFICE:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Realty
Branch of Operations
Mailstop 622 ARLSQ
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240
Phone: (703) 358-1811
FTS: 921-1811

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

There are two primary data series that are compiled and reported to the general public: the "Annual Report of Lands Under Control of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service" and the "Migratory Bird Conservation Commission Annual Report."

DATA COVERAGE:

The following data are collected: unit number and acreages, acquisition type, and location of FWS properties, including National Wildlife Refuges, Waterfowl Production Areas, and National Fish Hatcheries, coordination areas, and administrative sites.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Inventories of property are conducted for the Real Property Management Information System.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Updated annually since 1945.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

The contiguous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and associated governments and possessions.

CONTACTS:

Olivia A. Short
Chief, Branch of Operations
Division of Realty
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mailstop 622 ARLSQ
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240
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Thomas G. Hawkins
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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
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Phone: (703) 358-1811
FTS: 921-1811

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contacts.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. 1990. Annual report of lands under control of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as of September 30, 1990. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior.

—. 1990. Migratory bird conservation commission: 1990 Annual report. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior.

DATABASE(S):

Real Property Information System (using Paradox software).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey

OFFICE:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Office of Migratory Bird Management

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This survey is designed to provide annual breeding population estimates and measure breeding habitat changes over a major portion of the duck breeding range in North America.

DATA COVERAGE:

Variables measured include number of breeding waterfowl by species (for example, northern pintail and mallard, Canada goose, canvasback and redhead, and Tundra swan) and number of waterbodies (ponds) available during the breeding season. Annual comparisons and long-term trend information are available.

COLLECTION METHODS:

This survey is an aerial plot survey. Individual duck, goose, and swan populations by species and ponds are counted on strip transects that total 71,110 kilometers for an approximately one percent sample of the total surveyed area. Detectability bias is corrected through the use of a double-sampling scheme. Waterfowl along a small portion of the transect lengths are counted from the ground. These counts represent a census, allowing the correction of the aerial counts by using ratio estimators. The number of breeding waterfowl for each species and the number of waterbodies is the target population.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data collected on an annual basis.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Includes the fifty states, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, western Ontario, North and South Dakota, and Montana.

CONTACT:

Dr. Robert J. Blohm, Chief
Branch of Operations
Office of Migratory Bird Management
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mailstop 634 ARLSQ
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240
Phone: (703) 358-1838
FTS: 921-1838

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife and Canadian Wildlife Service. 1987. Standard operating procedures for aerial waterfowl breeding ground population and habitat surveys in North America. Washington, D.C.

—. Trends in duck breeding populations (annual). Laurel, MD: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Migratory Bird Management.

—. Status of waterfowl and fall flight forecast (annual). Laurel, MD: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Migratory Bird Management.

DATABASE(S):

For data information, see Contact.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Hydrologic Benchmark Network Program

OFFICE:

U.S. Geological Survey
Water Resources Division
Office of Water Quality

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The National Hydrologic Benchmark Network Program was initiated in 1964 to provide a nationally uniform basis for assessing long-term trends in the physical and chemical characteristics of surface waters largely unaffected by land use activities. Water quality monitoring is carried out in basins where there are generally no man-made storage, regulation, or diversion. Groundwater in hydrologic benchmark basins is not affected by pumping, and the probability is small that human activity would increase within the basin.

DATA COVERAGE:

Principal constituents monitored in freshwater and analyzed for trends are pH, alkalinity, sulfate, nitrate, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, chloride, suspended sediment, fecal coliform bacteria, fecal streptococcal bacteria, dissolved oxygen, and dissolved oxygen deficit.

Trace elements monitored in freshwater and analyzed for trends are arsenic, cadmium, chromium, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, selenium, and zinc.

The following radionucleides are also monitored but have not been analyzed for trends: gross alpha, gross beta, radium-226, and uranium.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data-collection stations are maintained at selected locations to provide standardized records on surface- and ground-water conditions. A variety of automated instruments are used to measure and record water conditions.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected monthly at four percent of the sites, bimonthly at eighteen percent of the sites, and quarterly at seventy-eight percent of the sites. Trace element collection is quarterly only, and radionucleides are only collected semiannually.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Coverage includes fifty-eight locations in thirty-seven states.

CONTACTS:

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FTS: 959-6870

Richard B. Alexander, Hydrologist
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410 National Center
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Timothy Miller
National Networks Coordinator
Water Resources Division
U.S. Geological Survey
412 National Center
Reston, VA 22092
Phone: (703) 648-6868
FTS: 959-6868

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contacts.

PUBLICATIONS:

Data on streamflow, ground-water levels, and water quality of surface and ground water are available for each state by water year in a publication series entitled "U.S. Geological Survey Water-Data Reports." These reports may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia, 22161. Reference copies can be inspected at appropriate USGS offices nationwide.

DATABASE(S):

WATSTORE

WATSTORE contains surface water data and other water quality and water resource data from the National Hydrologic Benchmark Network. Data are available on magnetic medium and as hard copy.

For more information and/or access to WATSTORE, contact:

WATSTORE Program Office
Branch of Computer Technology
USGS
440 National Center
Reston, Virginia 22092
Phone: (703) 648-5605
FTS: 959-5605

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Land Use and Land Cover Mapping Program

OFFICE:

U.S. Geological Survey
Office of Geographic and Cartographic Research

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

As part of its National Mapping Program, the USGS produces and distributes land use and land cover maps and digitized data. Land use refers to human activities that are directly related to the land. Land cover describes the vegetation, water, natural surface, and artificial constructions at the land surface. Associated maps display information on political units, hydrologic units, census county subdivisions, and in some cases, federal land ownership.

DATA COVERAGE:

Land use and land cover areas are classified into nine major classes: urban or built-up land, agricultural land, rangeland, forest land, water areas, wetland, barren land, tundra, and perennial snow or ice. Each major class is subdivided into several minor classes, for thirty-seven minor classes total. For example, forest lands are further classified as deciduous, evergreen, or mixed forest land, and water is further classified as streams and canals, lakes, reservoirs, or bays and estuaries.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Remote sensing methods are used, including satellite imagery, high-altitude imagery, medium-altitude remote sensing (1:20,000), and low-altitude imagery.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data were collected in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

1:250,000 maps are available for the continental United States. Digitized data at 1:250,000 scale are available for most of the East, Midwest, West Coast, and parts of the Rocky Mountain states and Texas. A few areas, including Hawaii, are available at 1:100,000 scale.

CONTACT:

Robin Fegeas
Research Geographer
Office of Geographic and Cartographic Research
U.S. Geological Survey
507 National Center
Reston, VA 22092
Phone: (703) 648-4511
FTS: 959-4511

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

Contact the Earth Sciences Information Center (formerly National Cartographic Information Center). Phone: (703) 860-6045 or FTS: 959-6945.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. 1986. Land use and land cover digital data from 1:250,000 and 1:100,000 scale maps, U.S. Geodata Users Guide 4. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey.

DATABASE(S):

U.S.GeoData

The U.S.GeoData database contains digitized data on land use and land cover (see above description), elevation models, digital line graphs for planimetric data, and geographic names information. Land use and land cover data are produced in two formats: the vector polygon and the composite theme grid cell and are available in ASCII character or in IBM binary format from the Earth Sciences Information Center. Summary land use data for census county subdivisions, hydrologic units, and political units are available on microfiche from the Earth Sciences Information Center.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Stream Quality Accounting Network

OFFICE:

U.S. Geological Survey
Water Resources Division
Office of Water Quality

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) program, started in 1972, provides a nationally uniform basis for assessing large-scale and long-term trends in the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the nation's surface waters. Water quality monitoring is carried out at the stations which are generally located on major rivers at the downstream end of the accounting unit.

DATA COVERAGE:

Principal constituents monitored in freshwater and analyzed for trends are pH, alkalinity, sulfate, nitrate, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, chloride, suspended sediment, fecal coliform bacteria, fecal streptococcal bacteria, dissolved oxygen, and dissolved oxygen deficit.

Trace elements monitored in freshwater and analyzed for trends are arsenic, cadmium, chromium, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, selenium, and zinc.

The following radionucleides are also monitored at forty-six sites but have not been analyzed for trends: gross alpha, gross beta, radium-226, and uranium.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data-collection stations are maintained at selected locations to provide standardized records on surface- and ground-water conditions. A variety of automated instruments are used to measure and record water conditions.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected bimonthly at fifty-eight percent of sites and quarterly at forty-two percent of sites. Trace element collection is quarterly and radionucleides are collected semiannually. Yearly data summaries are available for each state.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Coverage includes: twenty-one water resource regions, 213 water resource subregions, 411 monitoring stations, and the fifty states plus Puerto Rico.

CONTACTS:

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FTS: 959-6870

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Water Resources Division
U.S. Geological Survey
412 National Center
Reston, VA 22092
Phone: (703) 648-6868
FTS: 959-6869

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contacts.

PUBLICATIONS:

Alexander, R.B. and R.A. Smith. 1988. Trends in lead concentrations in major U.S. rivers and their relation to historical changes in gasoline-lead consumption. Water Resources Bulletin. 24:557-569.

Gilliom, R.J., R.B. Alexander, and R.A. Smith. 1985. Pesticides in the nation's rivers, 1975-1980 and implications for future monitoring. U.S. Geological Survey Water Supply Paper No. 2271. Reston, VA: Department of the Interior.

Hirsch, R.M., J.R. Slack, and R.A. Smith. 1982. Techniques of trend analysis for monthly water quality data. Water Resources Research. 18:107-121.

Smith, R.A., R.B. Alexander, and G. Wolman. 1987. Water quality trends in the nation's rivers. Science 235: 1607-1615.

—. 1987. Analysis and interpretation of water-quality trends in major U.S. rivers, 1974-81. U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper No. 2307. Reston, VA.

Smith, R.A. and R.B. Alexander. 1985. Trends in concentrations of dissolved solids, suspended sediment, total phosphorus, and inorganic nitrogen at U.S. Geological Survey national stream quality accounting network stations. In: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper No. 2275. Reston, VA.

—. 1983. A statistical summary of data from the U.S. Geological Survey's national water quality networks. U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report No. 85-533. Reston, VA.

—. 1982. A study of trends in dissolved oxygen and fecal coliform bacteria at NASQAN stations. U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report No. 82-1019. Reston, VA.

Smith, R.A., R.M. Hirsch, and J.R. Slack. 1982. A study of trends in total phosphorus measurements at NASQAN stations. U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper No. 2190. Reston, VA.

DATABASE(S):

WATSTORE

WATSTORE contains surface water data and other water quality and water resource data from NASQAN stations. Data are available on magnetic medium and as hard copy.

For more information and/or access to WATSTORE, contact:

WATSTORE Program Office
Branch of Computer Technology
USGS
440 National Center
Reston, Virginia 22092
Phone: (703) 648-5605
FTS: 959-5605

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Trends Network

OFFICE:

U.S. Geological Survey
Water Resources Division
Office of Atmospheric Deposition Analysis

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The National Trends Network (NTN) for monitoring precipitation chemistry in the U.S. was formally established in 1983 (although some monitoring sites were established in 1978). The NTN is under the sponsorship of the U.S. Geological Survey, as lead agency for deposition monitoring under the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP). The NTN consists of 150 stations located predominantly in rural areas, but in combination with the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP), includes more than 200 sites nationwide.

DATA COVERAGE:

Principal constituents monitored in precipitation and analyzed for trends are pH, specific conductance, hydrogen ions, sulfate and nitrate ions, ammonium and calcium ions, and chloride, magnesium, sodium, and potassium ions.

COLLECTION METHODS:

The NADP/NTN monitoring program has developed criteria and protocols which ensure uniformity in siting, sampling methods, analytical techniques, data handling, and overall network operations. Precipitation is collected by wet/dry precipitation collectors and rain gages. Analytical methods for the chemical variables measured are: laboratory pH; field pH; laboratory conductivity; electrometric detection of hydrogen (also reported as pH); automated colorimetric detection of ammonium; atomic absorption spectrophotometric detection of calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium; and ion chromatographic detection of sulfate, nitrate, and chloride. Methodologies are described in National Atmospheric Deposition Program (1988) - See Publications.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Samples are collected weekly. Data from some sites are available from 1979.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

The entire United States; however, not all states have stations located within their boundaries. The trend analysis report covers nineteen stations located mainly in the eastern United States.

CONTACT:

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U.S. Geological Survey
416 National Center
Reston, VA 22092
Phone: (703) 648-6875
FTS: 959-6875

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

J.H. Gibson
NADP/NTN Coordinator
Natural Resource Ecology Laboratory
Colorado State University
Ft. Collins, CO 80523
Phone: (303) 491-1978

PUBLICATIONS:

National Atmospheric Deposition Program. 1988. NADP/NTN site operation instruction manual. Ft. Collins, CO: Colorado State University, Natural Resource Ecology Laboratory.

National Atmospheric Deposition Program. 1990. NADP/NTN annual data summary: Precipitation chemistry in the United States, 1989. Ft. Collins, CO: Colorado State University, Natural Resource Ecology Laboratory.

Schertz, T.L. and R.M. Hirsch. 1985. Trend analysis of weekly acid rain data, 1978-83. U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Investigations Report WR185-4211. Reston, VA.

Sisterson, D.L., V.C. Bowersox, A.R. Olsen, T.P. Meyers and R.J. Vong. 1990. Acidic deposition: State of science and technology, Report 6: Deposition monitoring – methods and results. Washington, D.C.: National Acidic Precipitation Assessment Program.

DATABASE(S):

The Acid Deposition System (ADS)

The ADS database contains all data from the NADP/NTN precipitation chemistry monitoring program along with data from several other North American precipitation chemistry networks.

For more information, see Contact.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Water Conditions Reporting System

OFFICE:

U.S. Geological Survey
Water Resources Division
Office of Scientific Information Management
Hydrologic Information Unit

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This program collects and analyzes streamflow data from 190 sites in the U.S., Canada, and Puerto Rico; groundwater levels from about 200 sites in the conterminous U.S.; reservoir contents from 100 reservoirs in the U.S. and Canada; and limited water-quality data from five sites on major rivers. These data, or summaries thereof, are published in the free monthly newsletter, "National Water Conditions."

DATA COVERAGE:

Streamflow data include maximum, minimum, and mean monthly discharge, and also maximum and minimum daily discharges for the period of record. Classed data (quartiles) for the current thirty-year reference period (1951-80 at this time) include monthly, quarterly, and annual (water-year and calendar year) means. Period-of-record monthly averages, maximums and minimums are available for groundwater levels, reservoirs, and water quality data.

Data reveal trends in stream flow and volume (for example, effects of droughts, floods, and reservoirs on discharges).

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data are extracted from WATSTORE and the other sources listed under Databases (below) and are statistically analyzed to produce trends in national water conditions.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Frequency includes: monthly means for all streamflow with highest, lowest, and last available day of month for some sites; month end reservoir contents; and month end groundwater levels.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States, Puerto Rico, and southern Canada. Streamflow sites were selected to provide enough data to define maps of streamflow conditions on a monthly basis. Reservoirs were selected to provide a general picture. Groundwater network provides data on areas of significant groundwater use.

CONTACT:

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U.S. Geological Survey
419 National Center
Reston, VA 22092
Phone: (703) 648-6814
FTS: 959-6814

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

National Water Conditions Newsletter (since 1944). Subscription free upon request.

DATABASE(S):

WATSTORE

The National Water-Data Storage and Retrieval System (WATSTORE), established in 1971, maintains the national water-resources file of data resulting from hydrologic measurements. For more information, contact:

WATSTORE Program Office
Branch of Computer Technology
USGS
440 National Center
Reston, Virginia 22092
(703) 648-5605
FTS: 959-5605

Additional information used in the National Water Conditions Report is furnished by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, the National Ocean Service, the NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, and other sources.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Water Use Information Program

OFFICE:

U.S. Geological Survey
Water Resources Division
Program Coordination and Technical Support
Branch of Water Use Information

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The National Water Use Information Program is a federal-state cooperative program designed to collect, store, analyze, and disseminate water-use information both nationally and locally. The program began in 1978 to meet the need for a single source of uniform information on water use. The water-use information from the program complements long-term USGS data on the availability and quality of the nation's water resources.

The objectives of the program are to determine, on a national level, how much fresh and saline surface water and groundwater are withdrawn and for what purposes; how much of this water is consumed during use; and how much water is returned to the source after use.

DATA COVERAGE:

Water withdrawals from surface and groundwater sources and consumptive use estimates are compiled by state and water resources regions for the following water-use categories: public supply, domestic, commercial, industry, mining, irrigation, livestock, thermoelectric power generation, and hydroelectric power generation. Trend data are available at five-year intervals from 1950 to 1985. Data for 1990 are being compiled and will be available in 1992.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Cooperating states collect water-use data and aggregate these data by county and hydrologic unit. Most of the data are derived from mail surveys or permit reports required to meet state regulations. The point data are stored on state-level databases; the aggregated data are compiled by the USGS for incorporation into the national Aggregated Water Use Data System (AWUDS).

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

National compilations of "Estimated Use of Water in the United States" have been published by the USGS since 1950 at five-year intervals. Many states compile and publish monthly or annual water use data as part of the cooperative program.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Water use estimates are compiled for all fifty states, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia. Data are available for 1985 by county and four-digit hydrologic subregion.

CONTACT:

Wayne Solley, Chief
Branch of Water Use Information
U.S. Geological Survey
414 National Center
Reston, VA 22092
Phone: (703) 648-5670
FTS: 959-5670

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

Sandra Holmes
Technical Information Specialist
U.S. Geological Survey
419 National Center
Reston, VA 22092
Phone: (703) 648-6815
FTS: 959-6815

PUBLICATIONS:

U.S. Geological Survey. Estimated use of water in the United States, published for 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985. Reston, VA.

DATABASE(S):

Aggregated Water Use Data System (AWUDS)

> AWUDS contains estimates by source for various water-use categories. The database contains over 120 data elements for all fifty states, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Washington, D.C. Latest information available is for 1985. The database is maintained in the USGS district office in Doraville, GA State Water Use Data System

State Water Use Data System (SWUDS)

> SWUDS provides specific water use information for each state. Databases are maintained by USGS in district offices in each state.

For more information, contact:

Robert Pierce, Hydrologist
U.S. Geological Survey
6481-B Peachtree Industrial Blvd.
Doraville, GA 30360
Phone: (404) 986-6860
FTS: 257-6860

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Water Resources Assessment Program

OFFICE:

U.S. Geological Survey
Water Resources Division
Office of Water Assessment and Data Coordination
Branch of National Water Summary

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The principal goal of the program is to develop summary level statistics on water resources at the state and national levels appropriate for the preparation of USGA's biennial report, National Water Summary. Each report is oriented toward a specific water resource theme (e.g., groundwater quality).

DATA COVERAGE:

Statistics for major subjects covered at the national and state levels include: water availability (e.g., surface and groundwater potential, use, and development); water quality (e.g., point and nonpoint sources of pollution, eutrophication, bottom sediment contamination, saline-water intrusion, hazardous wastes, radioactive wastes, and acidic precipitation); hydrologic hazards and land use (e.g., flooding, land subsidence, sinkholes, erosion, sedimentation, wetlands, and resource development); and institutional and management activities. Also covered are seasonal hydrologic conditions and hydrologic events such as precipitation, streamflow, floods, and storms.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data summarized in the National Water Summary are compiled from existing U.S. Geological Survey and other-agency data files.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are compiled periodically.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States, Puerto Rico, and Trust Territories.

CONTACT:

Richard W. Paulson, Chief
Branch of National Water Summary
U.S. Geological Survey
407 National Center
Reston, VA 22092
Phone: (703) 648-6851
FTS: 959-6851

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

Publications are for sale and can be acquired by contacting:

Books and Open File Reports Section
USGS
Federal Center, Box 25425
Denver, CO 80225-0425
Phone: (303) 236-7476

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. 1990. National Water Summary 1987 - Hydrologic events and water supply and use. Water-Supply Paper No. 2350. Washington, D.C.

—. 1988. National Water Summary 1986 - Hydrologic events and groundwater quality. Water-Supply Paper No. 2325. Washington, D.C.

—. 1986. National Water Summary 1985 - Hydrologic events and surface water resources. Water-Supply Paper No. 2300. Washington, D.C.

—. 1985. National Water Summary 1984: Hydrologic events, selected water-quality trends, and groundwater resources. Water-Supply Paper No. 2275. Washington, D.C.

—. 1984. National Water Summary 1983 - Hydrologic events and issues. Water-Supply Paper NO. 2250. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

Because this program uses existing U.S. Geological Survey and other-agency databases, it is not a database source.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Highway Statistics

OFFICE:

Federal Highway Administration
Office of Highway Information Management

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The program includes the collection, analysis, summary, and dissemination of a broad range of data related to the physical characteristics of the nation's highway system, as well as the traffic/travel and related performance activity which occurs on those systems.

DATA COVERAGE:

Data are compiled by the state highway and transportation agencies, using guidelines prepared by Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and approved by the Office of Management and Budget. Data reported to FHWA include characteristics such as: traffic volumes; travel estimates (for example, miles traveled and fuel consumption per vehicle and per capita); vehicle speeds; distribution of vehicle types and weights by highway category; vehicle fuel efficiency ratings and motor fuel consumption; vehicle registrations and driver licensing (including revenues related to latter variables); state and local highway finance; Federal Highway Trust Fund status; highway mileage; pavement condition; and accidents. Data also include personal travel characteristics collected as part of the Nationwide Personal Transportation Study (NPTS). Trend data for many of the characteristics date back to the early 1900s.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data collection methods vary by program. Some data are collected by a full census whereas other data are collected using a statistical sample basis, such as collection of travel data. Methodologies are generally described in reference publications listed below.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Highway statistics have been published annually since 1945. Most data are reported on an annual basis with the exception of speed data which are reported quarterly and traffic volumes/fuel consumption data which are reported monthly. NPTS data are available for 1969, 1977, 1983, and 1990

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

National coverage with further stratification by state and functional highway category.

CONTACT:

Frank E. Jarema, Chief
National Data Management and Dissemination Division
Federal Highway Administration, HPM-40
400 7th Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20590
Phone: (202) 366-0160
FTS: 366-0160

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Transportation. 1985. Highway statistics: Summary to 1985. Washington, D.C.: Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

—. 1991. Highway statistics 1989 (and earlier annual reports in this series). FHWA-PL-90-003. Washington, D.C.: Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

—. 1991. 1990 national personal transportation study: Early results. Washington, D.C.: Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

—. 1991. Selected highway statistics and charts 1989 (and earlier reports in this series). FHWA-PL-91-001. Washington, D.C.: Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

—. 1986. Personal travel in the United States: 1983-1984 nationwide personal transportation study, 2 vols. Washington, D.C.: Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

—. Driver licenses (annual). FHWA-PL-(year)-002. Washington, D.C.: Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

—. Motor fuel reported by states (monthly). FHWA-PL-91-011. Washington, D.C.: Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

—. Traffic volume trends (monthly). FHWA-PL-91-005. Washington, D.C.: Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

DATABASE(S):

Highway Statistics Information Retrieval System (HSIRS)

The HSIRS database contains "Highway Statistics Summary to 1985." Highway Statistics for years 1986-1989 are being added.

For more information contact:

Frederick C. Rowland
Federal Highway Administration (HPM-40)
400 7th Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20590
Phone: (202) 366-5033
FTS: 366-5033

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Transportation Statistics

OFFICE:

Research and Special Programs Administration
Volpe National Transportation Systems Center
Center for Transportation Information

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The program includes the collection, analysis, and summary of selected national transportation statistics from a wide variety of government and private sources.

DATA COVERAGE:

Statistics are generated for various transportation modes including air carrier, general aviation, automobile, bus, truck, local transit, rail, water, oil pipeline, and natural gas pipeline. For example, data are reported for passenger travel by automobile, airplane, bus, and railroad and freight miles of travel by truck, railroad, airplane, pipeline, and waterway. Basic descriptions of U.S. transportation, such as operating revenues and expenses, and vehicle and passenger miles, are provided. Supplementary data include transportation and the economy and energy in transportation. Data show ten-year trends and, in some instances, extend back to 1955.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data are abstracted from government and private data.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected on an annual basis.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States.

CONTACT:

Kathleen Bradley
Transportation Data Specialist
Volpe National Center for Transportation Information
Transportation Systems Center
55 Broadway
Cambridge, MA 02142
Phone: (617) 494-2614
FTS: 837-2614

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Department of Transportation, Research and Special Programs Administration. 1990. National transportation statistics annual report, 1990. DOT-TSC-RSPA-90-2. Cambridge, MA: Department of Transportation.

—. 1990. Transportation safety information report, 1989 annual summary. DOT-TSC-RSPA-90-4. Cambridge, MA: Department of Transportation, Volpe National Transportation Systems Center.

—. 1990. U.S. International air travel statistics, CY 1989. Cambridge, MA: Department of Transportation, Volpe National Transportation Systems Center.

DATABASE(S):

None provided.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Marine Pollution Retrieval System

OFFICE:

U.S. Coast Guard
Pollution Response

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Marine Pollution Retrieval System contains details of pollution incidents in the coastal zone where the Coast Guard is the on-scene coordinator and in the inland zone where Coast Guard personnel assist an on-scene coordinator for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

DATA COVERAGE:

Records are kept on: oil spills (number, volume, date, substance, costs for federally-funded responses, and case histories); spills of hazardous substances (substance name, CHRIS ID code, physical/chemical properties); geographic information (latitude and longitude and/or river mile number, waterbody name, city, state, and, where applicable, vessel name and ID); facility information (name, address, ID codes); and transportation information (air, land, inland, and coastal waterways).

COLLECTION METHODS:

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (Section 311), and Executive Order 11735 require that any discharge of an oil or a hazardous substance in a harmful quantity be reported to the U.S. Coast Guard. Data are reported for actual spills only, i.e., discharges which entered the water. Incidents which are reported to EPA and occurred in waters under Coast Guard jurisdiction are also compiled. A sample data reporting form is provided in the Coast Guard publication listed below.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected when spills occur.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States.

CONTACT:

Commandant (G-MEP-2)
Marine Information Branch
U.S. Coast Guard
2100 Second St., SW
Washington, D.C. 20593
Phone: (202) 267-6993
FTS: 267-6993

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Coast Guard. 1989. Polluting incidents in and around U.S. waters, 1984, 1985, and 1986 (and earlier reports in this series). COMDTINST M16450 series. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

Marine Pollution Retrieval System (MPRS)

MPRS is a computer-based system developed by the Coast Guard to support Pollution Response. Initially designed for the Collection and Maintenance of discharge data, subsequent modifications have been made to permit the inclusion of additional data describing clean-up (response) activities and penalty actions. MPRS is available to Congress, government agencies, academia, and private interests.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

National Air Pollution Control Program

OFFICE:

Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
Data Analysis Section

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Air Pollution Control Program collects and analyzes data on ambient air quality and air pollution levels and compares them to National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

DATA COVERAGE:

Ambient concentrations of the following criteria air pollutants are monitored and analyzed for ten-year trends and recent changes: sulfur dioxide; nitrogen dioxide; carbon monoxide; total suspended particulates; ozone; and lead.

Emission estimates are available for particulates, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, reactive volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide, and lead. Data are broken down by the following emission sources: transportation (e.g., motor vehicles, aircraft); stationary fuel combustion (e.g., coal, natural gas); industrial processes (e.g., copper, pulp mills); solid waste disposal; and miscellaneous sources (e.g., forest fires, agricultural burning). Air quality trends for major urban areas are provided.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Ambient air quality conditions are based upon actual direct measurements. The data are analyzed for trends and these trends are supplemented with trends for nationwide emissions, which are based upon best available engineering calculations. Data are collected and reported to EPA by state and local agencies.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected hourly and daily. Estimates are provided for 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 to give an historical perspective on national air quality and pollutant emissions and for 1975 to present as an indication of recent trends.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

All fifty states, with metropolitan statistical areas (population greater than 500,000) more heavily analyzed.

CONTACT:

Thomas C. Curran, Chief
Data Analysis Section
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
Environmental Protection Agency, MD-14
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
Phones: (919) 541-5558 or (919) 541-5467
FTS: 629-5558

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Environmental Protection Agency. 1991. National air quality and emissions trends report, 1990 (and earlier reports in this series). EPA-450/4-91-023. Research Triangle Park, NC.

—. 1991. National air pollutants emissions estimates 1940-1989 (and earlier reports in this series). EPA-450/4-91-004. Research Triangle Park, NC.

Consult Contact for earlier reports in these series.

DATABASE(S):

Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS)

The AIRS contains data on air quality and pollution collected from state and local agencies.

Contact:

Andrea Kelsey
National Air Data Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
Phone: (919) 541-5549
FTS: 629-5549

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program, Long-term Monitoring Project

OFFICE:

Office of Ecological Processes and Effects Research
Corvallis Environmental Research Laboratory

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Long-Term Monitoring Project (LTMP) was initiated in 1983 to monitor trends in low-acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) surface waters across a gradient of acidic atmospheric deposition. LTMP operates with cooperators affiliated with federal agencies and universities in six geographic regions. The LTMP was proceeded by the National Surface Water Survey (NSWS) and continued after it.

DATA COVERAGE:

Variables monitored include pH, ANC, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, sulfate, chloride, nitrate, dissolved organic carbon, and aluminum. Trend data are not available because of the short period of record (since 1983).

COLLECTION METHODS:

See Publications.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected seasonally.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Coverage includes approximately ninety lake sites in Maine, Vermont, the Adirondacks, and the Upper Midwest; two mountainous regions of Colorado; and approximately eight streams in the Catskills area of New York.

CONTACT:

John Stoddard
Technical Director, TIME/Long-Term Monitoring
Environmental Research Laboratory-Corvallis
Environmental Protection Agency
200 SW 35th St.
Corvallis, OR 97333
Phone: (503) 757-4427
FTS: 420-4427

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Ford, J. 1988. Long-term monitoring and acid deposition. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency.

Newell, A.D. 1987. Predicting spring lake chemistry from fall samples. In: R. Perry, R.M. Harrison, J.N.B. Bell, and J.N. Lester, eds. Acid rain: Scientific and technical advances. London: Selper Ltd.

–, A.D., C.F. Powers, and S.J. Christio. 1987. Analysis of data from long-term monitoring of lakes. EPA-600/4-87/014. Corvallis, OR: Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development.

DATABASE(S):

None provided.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

National Surface Water Survey

OFFICE:

Office of Ecological Processes and Effects Research
Environmental Research Laboratory

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The National Surface Water Survey consists of two parts: the National Lake Survey and the National Stream Survey.

The purpose of the National Lake Survey is to quantify, with known statistical confidence, the current status, extent, and chemical and biological characteristics of lakes in regions of the United States that are potentially sensitive to acidic deposition.

The purpose of the National Stream Survey (NSS) is to determine the percentage, extent, and location of streams in the United States that are presently acidic or have low acid-neutralizing capacity and may, therefore, be susceptible to future acidification, as well as to identify streams that represent important classes in each region for possible use in more intensive studies or long-term monitoring. The NSS provides an overview of stream water chemistry in regions of the United States that are expected, on the basis of previous alkalinity data, to contain predominantly low acid-neutralizing capacity waters.

DATA COVERAGE:

Variables monitored include: acid neutralizing capacity (ANC), aluminum, ammonium, base cations, conductance, major ions, metals, nitrate, organics, pH, and sulfate.

COLLECTION METHODS:

A randomly selected subset of lakes was sampled using appropriate methods. The sample results were then weighted to estimate the chemical compositions of lake populations with known confidence. Uncertainties with time of sampling, spatial variability, and population definition are included in specific research projects to improve confidence in estimates.

The NSS employed a randomized, systematic sample of regional stream populations and used rigorous quality assurance protocols for field sampling and laboratory chemical analysis.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

"Index" sample taken at the time of the fall overturn for lakes and high and low flow for streams.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Northeastern, Southeastern, Upper Midwest, and Western United States for lakes, and Middle Atlantic, Southeast, and Southern Blue Ridge Province for streams.

CONTACT:

Dixon Landers
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Environmental Research Laboratory
200 SW 35th St.
Corvallis, OR 97333
Phone: (503) 757-4427
FTS: 420-4427

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Brakke, D.F., D.H. Landers and J.M. Eilers. 1988. Chemical and physical characteristics of lakes in the northeastern United States. Environ. Sci. Technol. 22:155-163.

Brakke, D.F., D.H. Landers and J.M. Eilers. 1987. Hydrologic and chemical characteristics of darkwater, clearwater, and acidic lakes in the United States. In: Proceedings of UNESCO/IHP Symposium.

Eilers, J.M., D.F.Brakke, D.H. Landers and P.E. Kellar. 1988. Characteristics of lakes in mountainous areas of the western United States. Verh. Internat. Verein. Limnol. 23:144-151.

Eilers, J.M., D.H. Landers and D.F. Brakke. 1988. Chemical and physical characteristics of lakes in the southeastern United States. Environ. Sci. Technol. 22:172-177.

Eilers, J.M., D.F. Brakke and D.H. Landers. 1987. Chemical and physical characteristics of lakes in the Upper Midwest, United States. Environ. Sci. Technol. 22:164-172

Eilers, J.M., P. Kanciruk, R.A. McCord, W.S. Overton, L. Hook, D.J. Blick, D.F. Brakke, P.E. Lellar, M.S. DeHan, M.E. Silverstein and D.H. Landers. 1987. Characteristics of lakes in the western United States. Vol 2, Data compendium for selected physical and chemical variables. EP/600/3-86-054b. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency.

Herlihy, A.T., P.R. Kaufmann and M.E. Mitch. 1991. Chemical characteristics of streams in the eastern United States: II. Sources of acidity and low ANC streams. Water Resources Research. 27:624-642.

Herlihy, A.T., P.R. Kaufmann, M.E. Mitch and D.D. Brown. 1990. Regional estimates of acid mine drainage impacts on streams of the Mid-Atlantic and southeastern United States. Water, Air, and Soil Pollution. 50:91-107.

Kaufmann, P.R., A.T. Herlihy, M.E. Mitch and W.S. Overton. 1991. Chemical characteristics of streams in the eastern United States: I. Synoptic survey design, acid base status, and regional patterns. Water Resources Research. 27:611-627.

Kaufmann, P.R., A.T. Herlihy, J.W. Elwood, M.E. Mitch, W.S. Overton, M.J. Sale, J.J. Messer, K.A. Cougan, D.V. Peck, K.H. Reckhow, A.J. Kinney, S.J. Christie, D.D. Brown, C.A. Hagley, and H.I. Jager. 1988. Chemical characteristics of streams in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern United States. Vol. 1, Population descriptions and physiochemical relationships. EPA/600/3-88/021a. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency.

Landers, D.H., W.S. Overton, R.A. Linthurst and D.F. Brakke. 1988. Eastern lake survey: Regional estimates of lake chemistry. Environ. Sci. Technol. 22:128-135.

Landers, D.H., J.M. Eilers, D.F. Brakke, W.S. Overton, P.E. Kellar, M.E. Silverstein, R.D. Schonbrod, R.E. Crowe, R.A. Linthurst, J.M. Omernik, S.A. Teague and E.P. Meier. 1987. Characteristics of lakes in the western United States. Vol. 1, Population descriptions and physicochemical relationships. EPA/600/3-86/054a. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency.

Linthurst, R.A., D.H. Landers, J.M. Eilers, D.F. Brakke, W.S. Overton, E.P. Meier and R.E. Crowe. 1986. Characteristics of lakes in the eastern United States. Vol. 1, Population descriptions and physicochemical relationships. EPA/600/4-86/007a. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency.

Mitch, M.E., P.R. Kaufmann, A.T. Herlihy, W.S. Overton, and M.J. Sale. 1990. National stream survey database guide. EPA/600/8-90/055. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Overton, W.S., P. Kanciruk, L.A. Hook, J.M. Eilers, D.H. Landers, D.F. Brakke, D.J. Blick, Jr., R.A. Linthurst, M.D. DeHaan and J.M. Omernik. 1986. Characteristics of lakes in the eastern United States. Vol. 2, Lakes samples and descriptive statistics for physical and chemical variables. EPA/600/4-86/007b. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency.

Sale, M.J., P.R. Kaufmann, H.I. Jager, J.M. Coe, K.A. Cougan, A.J. Kinney, M.E. Mitch and W.S. Overton. 1988. Chemical characteristics of streams of the mid-Atlantic and southeastern United States. Volume II: Streams sampled, descriptive statistics, and compendium of physical and chemical data. EPA/600/3-88/021b. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

DATABASE(S):

The database is available: see Contact, and Mitch, et al. (1990) under Publications.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation And Liability Information System

OFFICE:

Office of Emergency and Remedial Response

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) contains information on abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

DATA COVERAGE:

The CERCLIS database contains information on the location of over 30,000 sites. In addition, the database contains information on pre-remedial actions such as the discovery date and the completion date of a preliminary assessment, site inspection, and the date of final hazardous ranking determination. Of the sites, over 1,200 are on the National Priority List (NPL). CERCLIS also contains information such as: description of NPL site (predominant land uses, waste treatment storage and disposal, distance to nearest population); owner/generator information; regulatory and response history; waste description (physical state, type and quantity of waste); environmental information; water use information; and the remedial events occurring at the NPL sites, including planned and actual starts and completions, prior year obligations, current year obligations, and outlays to date.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Data are collected during inventory, assessment, and cleanup of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA Regional Offices maintain the data in CERCLIS databases.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

On-line updating.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Sites throughout the entire United States and the territories.

CONTACTS:

For telephone inquiries concerning the database, call (202) 260-3770.

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

Written requests for information should be addressed to:

Freedom of Information Officer
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

PUBLICATIONS:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. 1991. Superfund NPL Characterization Project: National Results. EPA/540/8-91/069. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System

OFFICE:

Office of Radiation Programs
National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (ERAMS) was implemented in 1973 and has operated continuously ever since. The ERAMS monitors, nationally, radioactivity associated with air, drinking water, surface water, and milk. Prior to 1973 and dating back to 1960, several national networks of environmental radiation sampling stations were operated by the U.S. Public Health Service. When EPA was established, these networks were consolidated and modified into the single national network now known as ERAMS.

DATA COVERAGE:

Data for pasteurized milk include concentrations of: Iodine(I)-131, Barium(Ba)-140, Cesium(Cs)-137, Potasium(K)-40, Strontium(Sr)-89, Sr-90, and Carbon(C)-14. For airborne particulates: Geiger-Mueller field estimates, gross beta, gamma scans, Plutonium(Pu)-238, Pu-239, Pu-240, Uranium(U)-234, U-235, U-238, and Krypton(Kr)-85. For precipitation: Hydrogen(H)-3, gross beta, gamma scans, Pu-238, Pu-239, Pu-240, U-234, U-235, and U-238. For drinking water: H-3, gamma scans, gross alpha, gross beta, Radium(Ra)-226, Ra-228, Sr-89, Sr-90, Pu-238, Pu-239, Pu-240, U-234, U-235, U-238, and I-131. For surface water: H-3 and gamma scans.

COLLECTION METHODS:

The ERAMS program includes 332 sampling stations distributed throughout the fifty states, the Virgin Islands, Panama Canal, and Puerto Rico. Stations were selected to provide optimum radiation source and population coverage. Many stations are located downstream from nuclear power plants. See **Publications** for description of methods.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Analytical frequency is different for different analyses, ranging from twice weekly for gross beta in air to every two years for Krypton-85. Analytical frequencies for specific radionuclides can be found in the quarterly publication "Environmental Radiation Data" and the "Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (ERAMS) Manual".

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Sampling stations are sited throughout the fifty states, the Virgin Islands, Panama Canal, and Puerto Rico.

CONTACT:

Dr. Jon Broadway
National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1504 Avenue A
Montgomery, AL 36115
Phone: (205) 270-3400 or (205) 270-3434
FTS: 228-3400 or 228-3434

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

Dr. Charles M. Petko
National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1504 Avenue A
Montgomery, AL 36115
Phone: (205) 270-3400 or (205) 270-3411
FTS: 228-3400 or 228-3411

PUBLICATIONS:

Environmental Protection Agency. Environmental radiation data (quarterly). Montgomery, AL.

—. Analytical capability of the environmental radiation ambient monitoring system. Washington, D.C.

—. Radiological health data and reports. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (ERAMS)

> The ERAMS contains analytical data from approximately 1973 to the present covering the main networks of ERAMS for the following media: air particulates, precipitation, drinking water, surface water, and milk. The data are organized geographically by city and state and include latitude and longitude plotting coordinates.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste Surveys

OFFICE:

Office of Solid Waste
Office of Policy, Planning and Information
Information Management Staff
Surveys and Systems Development Section

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Data are collected through survey and (regulated entities) reporting mechanisms on hazardous and non-hazardous ("solid") wastes generation and management. Various capabilities are available for retrieving and analyzing these data. Generally, the information available consists of regulated entities and waste volumes generated and managed.

DATA COVERAGE:

Hazardous Wastes: Statistics are available by site, state, and nationally for wastes generated and managed (treatment, storage, disposal or recycling). Data are available from three sources:

(1) Biennial Report – number of generators, amount of wastes generated; number of waste management facilities; amount of wastes managed (by EPA region, by state); inter-state waste flow; amounts of waste generated by waste type; and amounts of waste managed by waste management method.

(2) National Survey of Hazardous Waste Generators – Though similar to the Biennial Report, additional detail is provided, basically on waste characteristics and waste producing processes.

(3) 1986 National Survey of Treatment, Storage, Disposal and Recycling (TSDR) Facilities – Also similar to the Biennial Report, but it provides additional detail on the waste management processes.

Non-Hazardous Wastes: National statistics are available for wastes generated and managed. The data cover the industrial sector and the municipal landfill sector.

Industrial: Statistics are available for 1985 on the amounts of non-hazardous waste by type of industry (e.g., textile, pulp and paper, water treatment), management practices (e.g., landfills, surface impoundments, incineration, recycling), and by size of establishment.

Municipal Landfills: Trend data are available on: quantity of materials generated in the municipal waste stream (including paper, glass, metal, and plastics, rubber, leather, textiles, wood, and other nonfood waste, and food, yard, and miscellaneous inorganic waste); quantity and type of waste accepted and refused (e.g., household, commercial, construction); size and capacity of facility; monitoring systems; types of liners and covers; hydrological characteristics and proximity to drinking water supplies; and number of persons using these sources.

COLLECTION METHODS:

Surveys and Reporting.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data collection and reporting frequency range from once to every two years.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States.

CONTACT:

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OSW/Information Management Staff (OS-312)
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460
Phone: (202) 260-4697
FTS: 260-4697

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Craig, J.W. and J.L. Warren. 1988. Environmental Protection Agency's latest hazardous waste data. Waste Age 19:75-84.

Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste. 1989. 1985 national biennial report of hazardous waste generators and treatment, storage, and disposal facilities requested under

RCRA. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency.

—. 1987. Screening survey of industrial subtitle D establishments. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency.

—. 1988. Catalog of standard reports: Office of Policy, Planning and Information. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency, Information Management Section.

— and Office of Emergency Response. 1988. National survey of solid waste (municipal) landfill facilities. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency.

—. 1990. Characterization of municipal solid waste in the United States: 1990 update. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency.

DATABASE(S):

1985 Biennial Report for Hazardous Wastes

National Survey of Hazardous Waste Generators

National Survey of Treatment, Storage, Disposal, and Recycling Facilities (TSDR) Survey

Industrial Subtitle D Survey

Municipal Landfill Subtitle D Survey

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Toxics Release Inventory

OFFICE:

Office of Toxic Substances
Economics and Technology Division

SUMMARY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) is a mandatory annual inventory of the release of 328 toxic chemicals to air, water, land, and off-site disposal from more than 17,000 manufacturing facilities across the country.

DATA COVERAGE:

Data collected include: facility information, including Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit numbers; pounds/year emissions information for air, water, and land disposal, and off-site transfers of wastes; treatment processes and efficiencies; and waste reduction data.

COLLECTION METHODS:

The emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act requires manufacturers to report to EPA and to states the amounts of over 300 toxic chemicals that they release directly to air, water, or land, or that they transfer to offsite facilities that treat or dispose of wastes. Facilities are required only to report data that are already known or reasonably ascertainable to them, e.g., engineering estimates. They are not required to measure or otherwise verify the data they submit. Survey submissions on forms are tabulated and stored by EPA on computer tape or disc, and the data are compiled into an annual inventory of releases and transfers.

COLLECTION FREQUENCY:

Data are collected yearly through mandatory industry reporting.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

Entire United States.

CONTACT:

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Environmental Protection Agency
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FTS: 260-1821

FOR PUBLIC INQUIRIES:

See Contact.

PUBLICATIONS:

Environmental Protection Agency. 1991. The toxics release inventory: National and local perspectives. EPA 560/4-91-014. Washington, D.C.

DATABASE(S):

TOXNET/Toxic Release Inventory

All data from the Toxic Release Inventory include more than 74,000 reports filed by 17,000 manufacturing facilities on 328 toxic chemicals. Data are also available on diskette, CD-ROM, tape, and microfiche.

For more information, contact:

National Library of Medicine
Phone: (301) 496-6531

INDICES

KEY WORD INDEX

Acid precipitation 64
Agriculture, land use 1
    See also Cropland, Irrigation
Air
    pollution 27, 45, 74
    pollution, expenditures to control 20
    quality 44, 45, 74
    radioactivity 79
    See also Emissions

Benthic Surveillance 29
Birds
    breeding 56
    contaminant levels in 50
    migratory 57
    See also Waterfowl

Carbon dioxide 33
    ambient conditions 31
    emission trends 31
Carbon monoxide 36, 74
Census, decennial 16
CERCLIS 76
Chemicals
    fish and wildlife 50
    organic, volatile 31, 74
    organochlorine 36, 50
    toxic 82
Climate 25, 33
Coasts
    environmental quality 29
    pollutant discharge 27
Conservation needs 3
Contamination.
    See Pollution; Radiation
Cropland
    use 1
    erosion 3
Cultural resources 38

Ducks
    See Birds; Waterfowl

Emissions 31, 33, 74
Energy 32
Estuaries
    environmental quality 29
    pollutant discharge 27
Expenditures to control and abate pollution 20
    by state and local governments 14

Fire, forest 12
Fisheries 22
    shellfish 21, 22, 23
Fishing 22, 52
Forest 1
    Bureau of Land Management lands 38
    disease 5
    fire 12
    fish and wildlife 57, 58
    inventory 6
    land areas 9
    National Park System lands 43
    pest management 5
    range management 8
    recreation areas 10
    timber sales 40
    tree planting 11
    use 38
Fuel
    consumption 31
    heating 36
    production 31
    radioactive 35

Gas
    See Oil
Grazing
    Bureau of Land Management land 39
    Forest Service land 8
    non-federal land 3
    permits 38
Greenhouse gases 33
Groundwater 59

Hazardous waste 73, 78, 80
Hazards, water 69
Health 36
Highways 1, 70
    See also Transportation
Horses and burros 8, 38
Hunting 52

Industry
    See Manufacturing
Irrigation 13

Lakes 76
Land areas,
    Bureau of Land Management lands 38
    Fish and Wildlife Service lands 57
    National Forest System lands 9
    National Park Service lands 43
    non-federal land 3

Land cover 61
Land use 1, 61
    forest 6
    irrigation 13

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- Lead 27, 31, 36, 41, 50, 59, 62, 74
- Manufacturing, pollution abatement 20
- Marine organisms
  - contaminant concentrations 29
  - resources 23
  - *See also* Fisheries
- Marine pollution 73
- Master deed listing, NPS 43
- Milk, radioactivity 79
- Minerals 38, 41
- Mussel Watch 29

- National Park System
  - gaseous pollutants 44
  - master deed listing 43
  - visibility monitoring 45
  - visitor use 49
- Nitrogen oxides
  - ambient conditions 74
  - emission trends 31, 74
- Nutrition 36

- Oceans, pollutant discharge
  - *See* Coasts; Fisheries; Marine resources
- Oil and gas pipelines 72
- Oil spills 73
- Ozone 31, 44, 74

- Parks
  - *See* National Park System
- Particulates 45
  - ambient conditions 74
  - emission trends 74
- Pesticides 29, 36
  - fish and wildlife 50
- Plants
  - forests 6
  - wetlands 54
- Pollution
  - air 25, 31, 44, 45, 74
  - coastal discharge 27
  - expenditures to control and abate 20
  - manufacturing 20
  - marine organism contaminant concentrations 29
  - water 73
  - *See also* Air quality; Water quality
- Population 16
  - estimates, human 18
  - wildlife 38
- Precipitation
  - acid 64
  - rain 25, 33

- Radiation, ambient 79
- Radioactive fuel and waste 33
- Range 38
  - ecological condition 3, 8, 39
- Recreation 38
  - forest 10
  - government expenditures 14
  - parks 49
  - rivers 48
  - trails 10, 46
  - wildlife-associated 52
- Rivers, wild and scenic 48

- Shellfish, waters 21
- Shrimp 23
- Soil resources 3
- Solid waste 14, 20, 80, 82
- Streamflow 66
- Streams 62, 66, 76
- Sulfur dioxide 31, 44, 74
  - ambient conditions 74
  - emission trends 31, 74
- Timber sales 40
- Tobacco 36
- Trails 10, 46
- Transportation 72
  - *See also* Highways
- Tree planting 11

- Visibility monitoring, National Park Service 45

- Waste
  - hazardous 73, 78, 80
  - non-hazardous 80
  - radioactive 33
- Water
  - conditions 59, 66, 76
  - ground 59
  - pollution 73, 83
  - pollution, expenditures to control 20
  - quality 59, 62, 69, 76
  - radioactivity 79
  - resources 3, 66, 69
  - surface 75, 76, 79
  - use 13, 67
- Waterfowl 57
  - breeding 58
  - *See also* Birds
- Weather 25, 33
- Wetlands 54, 58
- Wildlife
  - pesticides and chemicals 50
  - populations 38
  - recreation, and 52
  - refuges 57

DATA BASE INDEX

Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) 74

Agricultural Pesticide Use in Coastal Areas 28

Aggregated Water Use Data System (AWUDS) 67

Annual Survey of Government Finance 15

Annual Survey of Government Employment 15

1985 Biennial Report for Hazardous Wastes 81

Books 55

Breeding Bird Survey Database 56

CENDATA 17, 19

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) 78

Computer Mapping and Analysis System (CMAS) 24

Consolidated Timber Sale Information System 40

Eastwide Forest Inventory Database 7

Environmental Contaminant Data Management System (ECDMS) 51

Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (ERAMS) 79

Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey 13

Forest Inventory and Analysis 7

Forest Service Range Management Information System (FSRAMIS) 8

Grazing Authorization and Billing System 38

HANES 37

Highway Statistics Information Retrieval System (HSIRS) 71

Industrial Subtitle D Survey 81

Inventory Data System (IDS) 39

Land Ownership Status (LOS) 9

Major Land Uses Database (MLU) 2

Marine Pollution Retrieval System 73

Master Deed Listing 43

Material Disposal System 40

MINES-DATA 42

Month and State Current Emissions Trends (MSCET) Database 31

Municipal Landfill Subtitle D Survey 81

National Coastal Pollutant Discharge Inventory 28

National Forest Fire Report Database 12

National Resources Inventory Database 3

National Resource Protection Act (RPA) Timber Database 7

National Survey of Hazardous Waste Generators 81

National Survey of Treatment, Storage, Disposal, and Recycling Facilities (TSDR) 81

National Shellfish Register 21

National Status and Trends Database 30

Nationwide Trails Inventory (by NPS Region) 47

Range Management Automated System 38

Real Property Information System 57

Recreation Information Management (RIM) 10

River Mileage Classification for Components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System 48

State Water Use Data System (SWUDS) 67

Statistical Summary of America's Long-Distance Trails 47

Statistical Summary of America's National Recreational Trails 47

The Acid Deposition System (ADS) 65

Timber Sale Information System 40

TOXNET/Toxics Release Inventory 82

U.S.GeoData 61

WATSTORE 59, 63, 66

Wetland Plant Species Database 55

Wetland Values Citation Database 55

Wetland Geographic Information System 55